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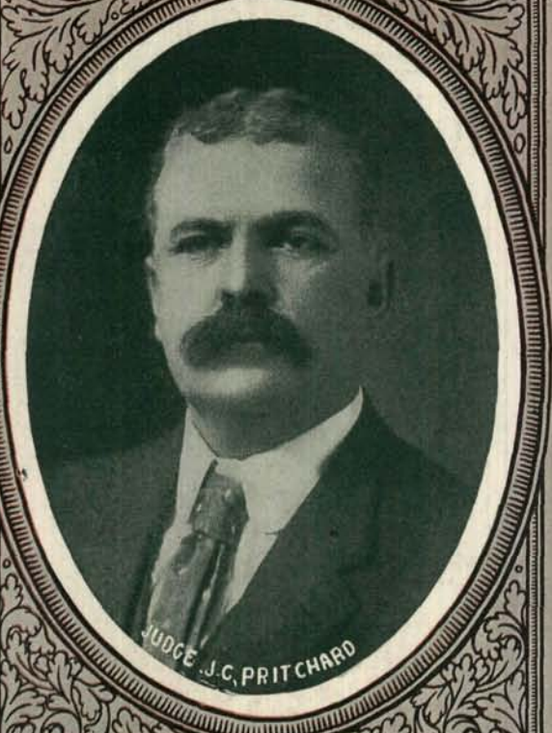

H. B. REISSMAN

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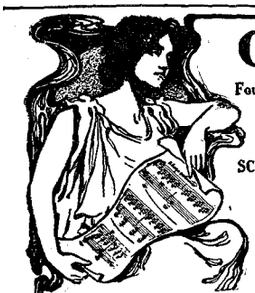
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VOL. XXXV., NO. 5 NEW YORK, AUGUST 3, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 902

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE BATTLE OF THE COURTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

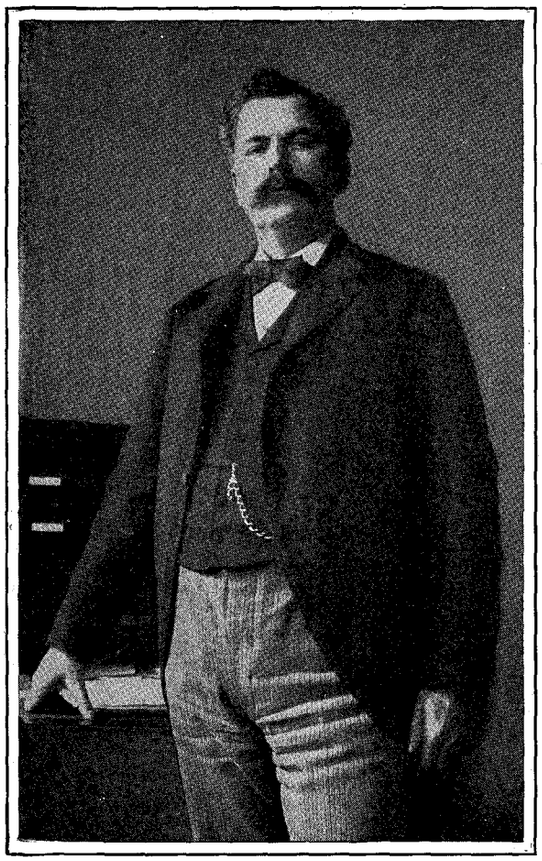
A LARGE majority of the press condemn the way Governor Glenn and the North-Carolina courts have been trying to enforce the railroad-rate law of that State. In spite of this fact the Governor seems to have carried his point, temporarily at least, and, by persuading the Southern Railway to observe the State law pending the determination of its constitutionality in the higher courts, he has drawn considerable attention to his diplomatic powers. There is also much relief voiced in the editorial comment now that the parties to the uncomfortable legal battle have consented to a compromise. After August 8, and unless and until the United States Supreme Court determines otherwise, the State rate law will be in effect. Thus is calmed the unpleasant struggle which has been keeping State and Federal courts in a tumult these past weeks.

The Providence *Journal* reviews impartially the maneuverings of the preliminary skirmish. We read:

"The trouble began with the enactment of a law forbidding the railways to charge more than two and a quarter cents a mile for passenger fares within the State limits. Judge Pritchard, of the United States Circuit Court, on the appeal of the railroads, enjoined the State Corporation Commission and the Attorney-General from putting the statute into effect until a hearing before a master in chancery should determine whether or not the diminished rate were confiscatory; that is, whether its enforcement would entail a financial loss upon the roads.

"Governor Glenn, however, addrest a letter to the judges of the State Superior Court asking them to instruct grand juries to indict such employees of the railroads as should violate the statute. Judge Pritchard thereupon forbade the institution of such proceedings, but nevertheless two of the agents of the Southern Railway were arrested, found guilty of selling tickets at a rate higher than that allowed by the new law, and sentenced to the chain-gang. A third agent pleaded guilty and promised to obey the law in the future, whereupon he was let off with a nominal fine. The railroad itself was also fined $30,000.

"Judge Pritchard, however, has not sat still under this defiance of the Federal power as represented by his court. He declared the penalty clause of the State law unconstitutional and void, and discharged the two agents who had been sentenced to the chain-gang."



JUDGE J. C. PRITCHARD,

Of the United States Circuit Court. His injunction restraining the enforcement of the North-Carolina railroad-rate law precipitated the clash between the State courts and those of the Federal Government.

The judgment of the majority of the press, which, as has been stated, is favorable to the action of Judge Pritchard, is succinctly stated by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which reasons thus:

"In regard to the issue already made there appears to us to be very little doubt that Governor Glenn in his zeal for State authority has put himself in the wrong and will have to recede from his position. The question raised is a Federal question and, whether Judge Pritchard's treatment of it in the first instance was discreet or not, it was a matter within his judicial discretion, and his decision was the decision of the United States judiciary unless and until it was reversed or modified by a higher tribunal. In the mean time the only way the constitutional right which he held to have been violated could be protected pending a final decision was to stay the operation of the State law, which was declared to be working a wrong in contravention of the constitutional guaranty. This is just as true where the 'person' affected is a railroad corporation as it would be if it was a citizen of the State of North Carolina whose property was being unjustly taken under some statute of the State. In such a case it would hardly be questioned that justice demanded that his property should be held for him until the question of right was decided, for at the end of the litigation he might be bankrupted and there might be no property left that he could recover."

A conflict of courts of this kind is nothing new, we are reminded,

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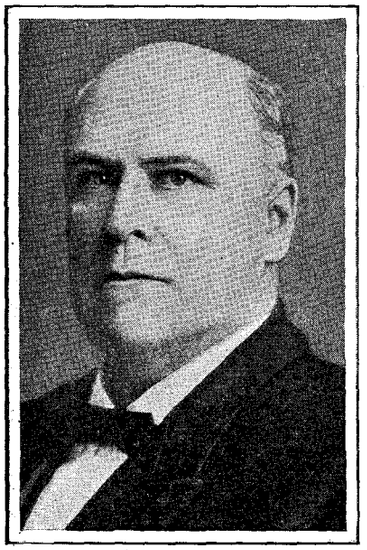
tho the manner in which North Carolina goes about settling the dispute offers many novel features. Again and again in our national history, we are told, the Federal courts have been called upon to settle disagreements of similar nature arising in the immediate jurisdiction of State courts but presenting questions which the Federal courts alone are qualified to determine. And generally, in due time, these matters have been amicably adjusted. "The very proceedings which have aroused such excitement in North Carolina," we read in the Baltimore *News*, "have taken place both in Missouri and Minnesota, the Federal courts forbidding enforcement of State railroad-rate acts until their constitutionality had been passed upon," and "the acts of Judge Pritchard, which Governor Glenn denounces as high-handed and despotic, do not seem to be different in character from those of Federal judges in other States to which the State authorities have submitted." Many papers mention the case of the Consolidated Gas Company in New York City as one exactly in point. The New York *Commercial*, for instance, cites this case and, showing how New York has submitted to the orderly progress of the matter in the courts, concludes that "the Empire and the Tar-Heel way of looking at such things is vastly different—as wide apart as sanity and madness." The "sanity" of the New Yorkers is shown in the course of events which it thus outlines:



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GOVERNOR GLENN, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Concerning his activity in the railroad-rate fight he says: "I am not guilty of usurpation, as some railroad organizations contend, in thus trying to enforce the violated law, but simply as the executive office of the State executing the law as the State Constitution requires me to do."

"The State of New York has a law fixing the maximum price for gas here in the metropolis at 80 cents per thousand feet; the Consolidated company declares that this rate is confiscatory of its property, goes into the Federal court and asks for a temporary injunction restraining officers of the State and the municipality from enforcing the law; the court grants the injunction and issues an order permitting the company to collect $1 per thousand for its gas, but directing it at the same time to sequester in the registry of the United States Court all collections in excess of 80 cents until a final determination on the constitutionality of the State law—the excess to be eventually turned over to the consumers or be returned to the company according to the character of such decision.

"It is to be noted, however, that the sovereign State of New York did not forthwith hurl defiance at Judge Lacombe, nor did Governor Higgins and Mayor McClellan raise the red flag of State rights and publicly denounce the judge as a 'Federal usurper,' and worse; nor did officers of the New York courts arrest officials of the Consolidated company for violating a State law in collecting $1 per thousand for its gas. Everybody and everything bowed respectfully to the Federal authority—temporarily, of course; and it may be that the highest Federal court will eventually smash the New York State 'cheap-gas' law into a thousand pieces. But States' rights would not thereby have been invaded by the one-billionth part of a hair's breadth."

"The authorities of North Carolina announce their determination to continue the prosecution of the railroad and its agents. It is a deplorable mistake," declares the Washington *Post*, "and the North-Carolina authorities will be forced sooner or later to acknowledge their blunder." It continues, presenting a view of the situation widely circulated:

"Their position is taken, apparently, on the ground that the people of North Carolina are practically a unit in support of the new law, that their will is paramount within the State, and that the action of the Federal court is an attempt to defeat the will of the State. They ignore the fact that North Carolina agreed long ago to enact no laws in conflict with the Constitution, and to abide by the decision of the United States Supreme Court whenever the State laws were questioned. In this controversy the State of North Carolina is merely a party, the railroad company being its antagonist. Both are equals, but neither is superior to the other until a greater power than both has scrutinized their claims. If North Carolina has not itself violated the law in trying to reduce railroad rates, it will be sustained, and will then be the master instead of the equal of the party it has been wrestling with, and the power of the Union will be behind the State in bringing the railroad to terms."

Various other arguments are offered in the press supporting the action of the United States Circuit Court, but there are some few which have a good word to say for the other side. Of these the New York *American* presents some of the more urgent. In very large type it declares that "Judge Pritchard was a lawyer for the Southern Railway before he was put upon the United States bench," and then more calmly it continues:

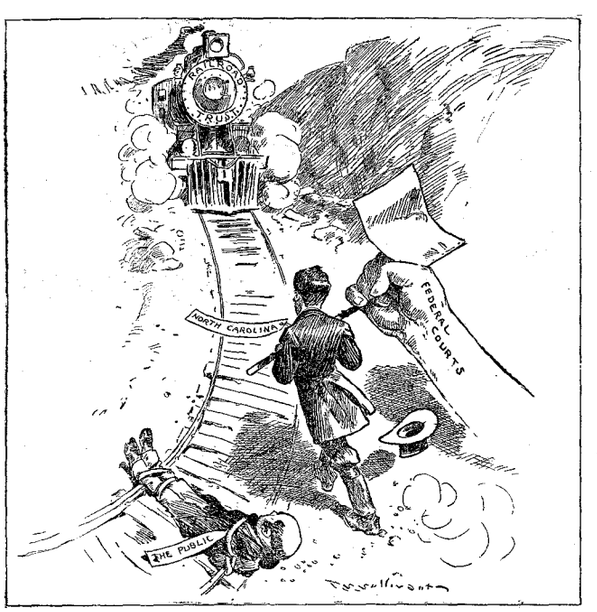
"We make no assertion whatever as to the influence upon this judge's mind of his former occupation as a railway attorney, and we make no assertion whatever as to the effect upon his mind and judicial actions of the moneys that may have been paid him by the railway before he was put upon the bench.

"We ask you to notice what has happened in this case when a railway lawyer, in obedience to the railway command, is made a United States judge.

"A man formerly the hired lawyer of the Southern Railway is now on the bench representing the power of the United States Government.

"The people of North Carolina pass a law trying to control the Southern Railway, which is notoriously dishonest, exorbitant in its charges, regardless of the rights of the people.

"The legislature of the State passes a law in obedience to the people's wishes. The Governor and the courts try to enforce the law, and the United States judge, formerly the railway employee,



INTERFERING WITH THE FLAGMAN.
—Sullivant in the New York *American*.

issues an injunction which protects the railway, and threatens to jail the people's representatives if they carry out the law.

"Is not that something for the American people to think over

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rather earnestly? Have you any idea how many of these corporation lawyers are now on the bench? Do you remember that Mr. Knox, the lawyer of the Steel Trust and other trusts, was actually made Attorney-General of the United States? This man, who got his fortune from trusts, was put into the only position threatening to trusts, and now they are talking about making him candidate of the trust party for President.

"The power of the judges in this country is the supreme power. The Court of the United States can overrule the local courts. The Supreme Court of the United States can overrule the United States Congress, the House of Representatives and the Senate combined.

"Is it not clear to you that the corporations, the railways, and trusts can treat the citizens with contempt as long as they can control enough judges and enough of the other officials, have their own laws passed, or ignore in safety laws that they don't like?

"Judge Pritchard is mentioned simply because he happens to be one of these railway lawyers promoted to the United States bench, and because he figures immediately as the judical defender of the very railway that formerly hired him."

And the Atlanta *Constitution*, indorsing Governor Glenn, rather than attacking his adversaries, says:

"This action by Governor Glenn, ignoring the injunction and demanding the enforcement of the legislative enactment, brings on squarely the clear-cut issue as to the power of the Federal courts in nullifying the laws of a sovereign State. The Federal injunction has long been used as a sort of 'big stick' to drive the States into line, with the result that many of their laws have been suspended or annulled for a time, without redress to the people.

"It is refreshing to find a Governor who is determined and fearless enough to oppose the sovereignty of the State to this often-unwarranted Federal interference."

THE IRON-MINERS' STRIKE IN MINNESOTA

THE strike of iron-miners in Minnesota is many-faceted as viewed by the press. The body of men striking is so large, being estimated variously at from 10,000 to 20,000, that their interests and the interests of those whom their strike affects place the affair among the really big labor wars of the past few years. In the collateral issues, also, the press find a number of interesting features. For instance, President Corey, of the United States Steel Corporation, whose employees form a large proportion of the strikers, now figures in the news in his official capacity for the first time for a considerable period. This strike, which the New York *Times* views as "one of the most serious matters of executive management that has turned up of late," will, it thinks, if successfully handled, cause "the talk of forcing him to resign to be quieted for some time to come." Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, also, is being watched to see if in his relations with the strikers and their former employers he shows the firmness and tact necessary in one now widely spoken of as "the dark horse of Democracy" in the coming race for the Presidential nominations. "The situation developing in his State," says the New York *Globe*, is such as to arrest the attention of the whole country and enable Governor Johnson to show what he is." Calling attention to the obduracy of both strikers and employers and the possibility of continued disorder if the strike continues, this paper further declares that "the stuff Governor Johnson is made of will appear if he is confronted with this situation. The issue of maintenance of order is one of the few to which no string can be attached. Bryan himself could never make it anything but immediate when occasion arises."

The Western Federation of Miners, already in the lime-light at Boisé, now receives additional attention through its operations in the Minnesota iron-fields. Not more than ten per cent. of the miners were members of the Federation before the strike, we are told in the news dispatches, but these ten per cent. have succeeded in disaffecting a large number of others and making it impossible for still others to continue their work. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, reviewing the strike situation, remarks upon the operations of this Federation. We read:

"Conditions in the mining regions of Minnesota have been exceptionally peaceable until within the last few months. The testimony is that the miners were well paid, well treated, and provided with comfortable surroundings and excellent school facilities for their children, mostly paid for in taxes by the mining companies. Their wages were increased last year and again at the beginning of this year. At the end of the year bonuses were paid on a systematic plan for faithful and efficient service. Apparently there were no grievances and no more discontent than is inevitable in all industrial communities where the freaks and fancies of human nature have free play.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON, OF MINNESOTA.

The iron-miners' strike in his State will perhaps give him a chance, it is said, to show whether he be made of Presidential stuff.

"But the miners were not organized, and the Western Federation looked upon that region with envious eyes, as a promising field for its peculiar exploits. It sent emissaries there to organize local unions to be affiliated with its lawless organization. According to all the evidence we have, they had poor success and not more than 10 per cent. of the workmen about the mines were got into the unions. . . . . .

"This small organized minority of miners began its warfare upon the Oliver Iron Mining Company, one of the constituent or subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, with a demand for a certain increased scale of wages and the abolition of all bonuses, which recognize merit and encourage industry and fidelity. There is no evidence that the demand represented the desire of any considerable portion of the unorganized miners, but it was accompanied by a threat of a strike if it was not complied with. The threat was in the form of a notice, dated July 16, that if the scale of wages asked for was not adopted and if men were discharged for joining the union, all affiliated with the organization would strike work on July 29. Without waiting for reply or giving opportunity for negotiation or adjustment of any kind the strike was ordered within two days. Then the familiar tactics of the organization of lawlessness and disorder began at once. Many men joined the strike from fear, and those who dared to continue at work were subjected to intimidation, bands of strikers marching with red flags and bands of music and compelling men to stop work."

"The duty of the Governor of Minnesota in this case," it concludes, "is plain. There should be no paltering with organized lawlessness because it parades as organized labor." While deprecating the use of force to quell disorderly strikers, the press are free in their advice to Governor Johnson to send troops without hesitancy if necessity arises. On this point we read in the New York *Evening Post*:

"Too many governors with political ambition have shrunk from that test, or failed under it. Most notable, perhaps, was the case of Pennsylvania in the great coal strike of 1902. But if Governor Johnson has any doubt about what is the expedient course, as well as that which is his sworn duty, let him recall Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, and Governor Flower, of New York. Both those executives won popular approval for sternly putting down riotous strikers, finely disregarding political consequences. Every one

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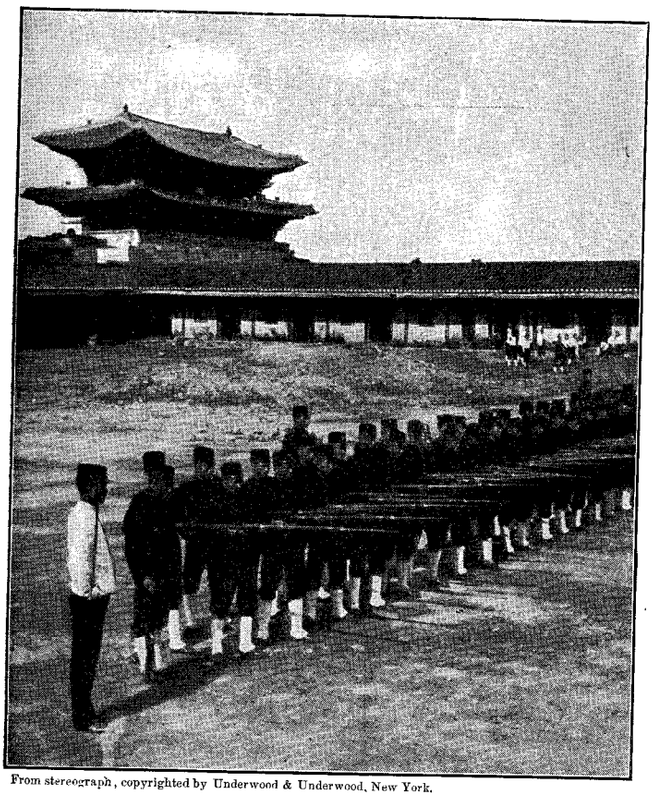
must hope, of course, that the emergency will not arise in Minnesota; but if it does, the way in which Governor Johnson meets it will help the country to judge whether he has in him the stuff of a Presidential candidate. These are no times for an executive, whether in a State capital or at Washington, who will hesitate about using every atom of his power, when necessary, to put down the mob. That the mob may be masquerading as organized labor makes no difference."

JAPAN'S BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION OF KOREA

YI-HYEUNG, until yesterday Emperor of Korea and past-master of intrigue, is to-day without a throne as the result—as the London *Daily Graphic* whimsically expresses it—of "taking the Hague Conference too seriously." Altho nominally his son Yi-Syek rules in his stead, as a matter of fact the new agreement signed by the Korean Premier and the Japanese Resident-General places the reins of government entirely in the hands of Japan. Thus it is agreed that the Government of Korea "shall follow the direction of the Resident-General in connection with the reform of the administration"; that Korea shall not enact any law or ordinance "unless it has the previous approval of the Resident-General"; that no appointments or dismissals of high officials shall take place without the consent of the Resident-General; that such Japanese as the Resident-General recommends shall be appointed to official positions; and that Korea "shall not engage any foreigner without the consent of the Resident-General." The present Resident-General, in whose hands such ample power is placed, is Marquis Ito. His Excellency Keiroku Tsuzuki, leader of the Japanese peace delegates, states that this is "not annexation, as might be supposed, but a step in that direction." A dispatch from the Korean capital explains that the Japanese plan is to take control gradually, as there is a dearth in Japan of competent and available officials. Thus: "A modern administration of Korean affairs would entail a draft of 1,200 officials and impose a deficit of three times the present revenues. The organization of courts of justice will entail an immense burden, as no legal code now exists. The urgent necessity is to obtain control of the Korean Army, and it is expected that General Hasegawa will be added to the military staff of the Korean Government. Yet thirteen years ago, remarks the Providence *Journal*, the Mikado's Government went to war with China to preserve Korea's independence.

YI-HYEUNG, KOREA'S DEPOSED EMPEROR.
"He has been a mere political puppet under the control of the women of his palace, intriguing alternately or simultaneously with Japan, China, and Russia."



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THE KOREAN PALACE AND NATIVE SOLDIERY.

The immediate cause of Yi-Hyeung's abdication was the appearance of a Korean delegation at The Hague claiming a seat in the Conference as an independent nation and appealing to the Powers for protection against Japan. The offense of this course lies in the fact that three years ago Korea, according to Japan's contention, transferred her diplomatic business to the authorities at Tokyo and promised to have no direct dealings with any foreign Government. The Conference ignored the Korean delegates—who are now on their way to the United States with their grievance—and the Emperor, given his choice, it is said, between going to Tokyo with apologies or abdicating in favor of the Crown Prince, chose the latter course. This step was followed by rioting in Seoul and other Korean cities, a plot to reinstate the deposed ruler, and an attempt by the mob to assassinate the Ministers. What is recognized as the beginning of the end of the "Hermit Kingdom" seems to elicit little sympathy from the onlooking nations. According to London dispatches, Yi-Hyeung has no friends in Europe; and the press of the United States generally regard the absorption of Korea as the inevitable result of that nation's inherent inadequacies. A few papers, however, give editorial space to the views of Mr. Homer B. Hulburt, an American who has been engaged for twenty years in educational work in Korea and who now returns to plead the cause of his adopted country. Says Mr. Hulburt, in part, as quoted by the reporters:

"Korea is thoroughly outraged over the injustices which the Japanese are heaping upon her, and the Koreans are angered beyond words. Still they feel the dread hopelessness of their extremity. The Koreans look upon the Japanese as savages. They are insulted and debauched, but can do nothing. I have seen a

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Japanese boy rush out into the street and belabor a Korean gentleman with a stick and laugh. The Korean could do nothing, for protests to the Japanese would avail nothing.

"The Japanese have seized their salt-works, driven away the Korean fishermen from their fishing-grounds, and taken every form of profitable industry in the country for themselves. The Koreans will tell you that the Japanese are striving to drive them from the country, that they may occupy it for themselves. . . . . .

"Knowing, as I do, the Korean temperament and the policy which Japan has pursued in the peninsula, I am able to predict that Japan will obtain peace there only by the decimation of the people.

"It is hard to arouse the Koreans to the fighting-point. They are almost infinitely patient, but drive them to desperation and they will turn on their tormentors as they did in 1592, and then nothing but extermination will give Japan peace there. But to exterminate 13,000,000 people, or even to beat them into quiescence, will be no easy task. . . . The Koreans are fast approaching the turning-point, and despair will arm them to resistance even tho it be suicidal. The Korean people, thoroughly aroused, could carry on a guerrilla warfare that would bankrupt Japan in three years."

"The whole world looks on in silence," exclaims the Detroit *News*, "while Japan does with impunity what, had it been done by Russia, would have aroused the indignant protests of all Christendom"; and the Boston *Herald* sounds a note of warning when it remarks that "Japan can not afford to have Korea become another Poland; she will be judged as worthy by Europe and America if she holds it and blesses it economically as Great Britain has Egypt." But the prevailing tone of the newspaper comment is reflected by the Chicago *Tribune*, which affirms that it makes little real difference what sort of a governmental system may be developed, since in any event Japan will rule, and "if the Koreans are wise they will accept the inevitable as patiently as possible."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has no doubt that, moral and other questions aside, the economic status of Korea will improve under Japanese domination. And the Atlanta *Georgian* remarks: "So far as any sinister designs on the part of Japan are concerned, there seems to have been but little left for her to gain, unless it was to close the Korean ports to everything but Japanese goods. The Japanese already own the railroads, the post-office, and telegraph lines of the country; they are the moving spirits in every form of industry." The Denver *Republican* sees in the fate of Korea merely one small step in Japan's alleged program. We read:

"What has been done with that country [Korea] will sooner or later be done with other parts of the mainland of Asia, if Japanese ambitions are unchecked in their development. Japan hopes to dominate the entire Orient. It wishes to dictate the terms of occupation of Oriental lands by Western nations, and it has planted its feet on Korea as one of the first steps toward the achievement of the aggressive purpose it so clearly has in view."

MR. BRYAN'S LATEST MANIFESTO

MR. BRYAN'S determination to let rest for the present his aspirations for the government ownership of railways draws forth less adverse editorial comment than did the promulgation of his theories less than a year ago. The press do not dispute Mr. Bryan's word when he declares now that "government ownership is not an immediate issue" and that "there is no desire anywhere to make government ownership an issue in 1908." There is much surprize exprest, however, that so soon after proposing to the public this panacea for railroad-corporation evils he should acknowledge having read wrongly the popular mind. Such an acknowledgment of his mistakes has not been his habit heretofore, observes the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.). "He has never admitted that he was prodigiously in error when he advocated free silver and other dogmas that have been repudiated by the people," it says, "but he confesses now that he made a mistake when he came out in favor of the government ownership of railroads."

In Mr. Bryan's own paper, *The Commoner*, we are told where he now stands on this question. From this statement we here quote in part:

"A large majority of the people still hope for effective regulation. While they so hope, they will not consider government ownership. While many Democrats believe, and Mr. Bryan is one of them, that public ownership of railroads is the ultimate solution of the problem, still those who believe that the public will finally in self-defense be driven to ownership recognize that regulation must be tried under the most favorable circumstances before the masses will be ready to try a more radical remedy.

"Regulation can not be sufficiently tried within the next year. There is no desire anywhere to make government ownership an

BUMPING THE BUMPS.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

GETTING OFF THE WRONG WAY.
hope the platform can stand it."
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*

SOME KNOCKS FOR MR. BRYAN.

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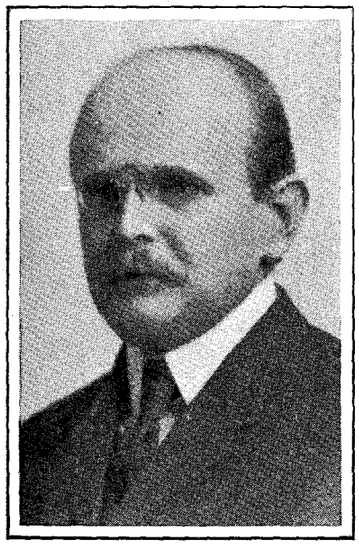
issue in 1908. Mr. Bryan fully agrees with those who believe that it would be unwise to turn attention from regulation, on which the people are ready to act, to government ownership, on which the people are not ready to act. To inject the government-ownership question into the next campaign would simply give representatives of the railroads a chance to dodge the issues of regulation and deceive the public. . . . . .



MR. ORLANDO F. LEWIS,

Superintendent of the Joint Application Bureau of the New York Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. His investigations into the vagrancy problem have revealed the startling proportions of this growing evil.

"The Democratic party has in three national campaigns demanded effective railroad regulation, while the Republican national platforms have been silent on the subject. The President has partly adopted the Democratic view on this subject, but so far the Republican leaders have resolutely opposed it. The President is helping to educate the people up to the need of railroad regulation, but his party, under its present leadership, is powerless to accomplish this or any other important reform.

"If the Democratic party will clearly and unequivocally demand, first, the ascertaining of the value of all the railroads; second, the prevention of overcapitalization, and third, the reduction of rates to a point where they will yield only a reasonable return on the real value of the roads, it will commend itself not only to Democrats, but to those Republicans who have been led to study the railroad question. The railroad situation presents a vital issue, and the issue should be so stated that every one can understand the party's position."

Speculation is current on the question of Mr. Bryan's aim in issuing so definite a manifesto. The Chicago *Tribune*, quoted above, expressing the view common to many of its Republican contemporaries, declares that for him "to sacrifice his reputation for infallibility and consistency in error . . . proves that he is determined that the lightning shall strike him when the Democratic national convention meets next year."

In other words, those of the New York *World* (Dem.), "he says in effect to the Eastern and Southern Democrats, 'Don't be alarmed; you give me the nomination and I'll concede that the time is not ripe for government ownership.'" Moreover, as this paper points out, Mr. Bryan has found new issues to take the place of the one he is now discarding. Thus, we read:

"Since the Madison-Square-Garden speech Mr. Bryan has taken up a new political toy, the initiative and referendum, which he made a cardinal issue of Democratic faith in his Jefferson-Day speech at Brooklyn. He advanced it again in his 'What is a Democrat?' letter to *The World*, while carefully ignoring the government-ownership issue for reasons now better understood. What new Populistic or Socialistic issue he will have by 1908 for the Democratic party to subscribe to is beyond the ken of human foresight."

The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) thinks that even with this frank statement he will be unable to free himself and his party in the next campaign from the trammels of the doctrine. Government ownership, it says, "would inevitably be made an issue by his nomination. The Republicans would attend to that—not to mention the Southern Democrats who do not want it even in the remotest 'ultimate.'"

"For this reason," in conclusion, "*The Herald* still believes that his nomination is improbable and that his election would be impossible." Similarly minded is the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), which doubts "whether his statement will help him very much should he be nominated, for he still believes in the doctrine, and the people would feel that he would seek to carry the principle into effect."

VAGRANCY AS A NATIONAL PROBLEM

IT is not long since a discussion of the problems of vagrancy at the National Conference of Charities and Correction led to the forming of a national committee, which will probably meet before the end of the summer, to consider vagrancy as a national problem. In the mean time the subject, especially in its relation to the railroads, is receiving a good deal of attention from the press, in which most of the comment hinges on facts and conclusions advanced by Mr. Orlando F. Lewis, of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York. Mr. Lewis quotes Major Pangborn, representing President Murray, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, to the effect that $25,000,000 would be a conservative estimate of the direct and indirect annual financial losses to railroads in the United States through railway vagrancy. "In our present prosperous times," writes Mr. Lewis in *Charities and the Commons* (New York), "we seem to have an army of vagrants taking advantage of easy means of transportation [*i.e.*, stolen rides on freight-cars], poorhouses, police-station lodgings, missions without work-test, and sympathetic but often indiscriminate charity." He estimates that possibly over half a million vagrants beat their way on American railroads or use the right of way in a year. The evil, he believes, is growing, and is far less dependent upon good and bad times than most people imagine. His summary of conclusions reads as follows:

"(*a*) Vagrancy is a national problem.

"(*b*) The treatment of vagrancy for the present should be deterrent.

"(*c*) Our present methods are neither sufficiently repressive nor sufficiently helpful.

"(*d*) Present work-tests do not materially diminish vagrancy.

"(*e*) Attempts to prevent vagrancy will be far more effective than attempts to cure.

"(*f*) Able-bodied vagrants must work or be imprisoned at hard labor.

"(*g*) Vagrancy laws should be enforced if adequate, amended if inadequate.

"(*h*) Sentences of vagrants should be cumulative.

"(*i*) Towns lodging vagrants should provide for them a separate house, or, if they are lodged at the almshouse, separate and distinct quarters.

"(*j*) Vagrants should not be lodged in police-stations.

"(*k*) A municipal lodging-house should be established in all cities having a vagrancy problem.

"(*l*) Vagrants trespassing on railroads should be arrested and imprisoned at hard labor.

"(*m*) Greater cooperation is necessary between towns and railroads in prosecuting vagrants.

"(*n*) Railroad-trespass laws should be enforced, strengthened, or adopted.

"(*o*) Costs of the prosecution and maintenance of vagrants should be made a State charge.

"(*p*) Special State police officers should be appointed to aid in prosecuting vagrants.

"(*q*) In cities troubled with vagrants and beggars there should be at least one special mendicancy officer, in plain clothes.

"(*r*) The Department of Health should prescribe adequate rules governing the maintenance and supervision of common lodging-houses.

"(*s*) Lodging-houses maintained by charitable bodies should be models of their class.

"(*t*) Missions giving food or lodging to destitute men should require in return a reasonable amount of work, except in special cases.

"(*u*) At least one compulsory-labor colony for habitual vagrants,

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with indeterminate sentence, should be established in each State.

"(*v*) At least one hospital for inebriates should be established in each State.

"(*w*) There should be an exchange among charitable societies of important facts regarding vagrants."

THE ACQUITTAL OF HAYWOOD

THE feature of the Boisé trial which is most singled out by the press for editorial comment is the conduct of both court and jury in receiving the evidence and judging the case in a spirit entirely void of that sensationalism which prevailed outside the court-room. The charge of Judge Wood "might easily have answered the purpose for a commonplace murder trial in New York," says the New York *Press*, which adds that, "apparently the court was never in the least affected by the turbulence of primal passion which raged around and in it." And further: "Against the astounding story of Orchard, which the verdict does not necessarily repudiate (some of the jurors certainly believed it), was set down in cool and traditional terms the judge's charge to the jury that the law distrusts the testimony of the accomplice unless it is amply corroborated. It was the duty of the jurors under the law, even if they believed the tale of wholesale assassination, to acquit the defendant in the absence of testimony strongly fortifying the confession." As for the jury, the New York *Times* describes its members as "hard-headed, square-jawed, clear-eyed, unimpressionable men, with whom an innocent man was safe and from whose sober judgment of the facts no guilty man could escape by clouding the issue or raising questions of unjustified sympathy." In view of these generally recognized facts the public, as represented by the press, are apparently willing to accept the verdict, and to agree with the jury that Haywood has not been shown guilty of the crimes for which he was indicted. "A verdict of acquittal, or, at the most, a disagreement, was to be expected in the trial," asserts the New York *Tribune*, which is convinced that "the prosecution did not make out a case that would lead the average jury to send the accused man to the gallows." In its brief summary of the evidence presented we find the situation thus delineated:

"However strongly it [the prosecution] fastened suspicion of organized assassination upon the Western Federation of Miners and its officers, it failed to prove guilt. Orchard's confession lacked that full corroboration that is necessary to overcome the jury's and, indeed, the law's prejudice against the confession of an accomplice. It was shown that close relations existed between Orchard and the officers of the Western Federation and that Orchard was connected with Haywood, but practically always through a third person, whose connection with the Western Federation may or may not have been all that the prosecution contended it was. In the Steunenberg case, which was the real issue, it was shown that Orchard started out from Denver, the headquarters of the Western Federation, armed with a bomb; that he proceeded to Steunenberg's home in Idaho, being accompanied part of the way by an officer of the Federation; that when he was arrested after killing Steunenberg this accompanying officer hired an attorney to defend him and telegraphed Haywood about his defense, and that Orchard went under an assumed name at the time and the Federation officers knew him by that name in the telegrams. All this was established independently of Orchard's testimony. It was very damaging, as it is always damaging to be associated by such a train of circumstances with a murderer. The facts are, however, doubtless susceptible of other interpretations, especially in the light of testimony to the effect that the Federation always employed counsel to defend members under arrest, and the jury evidently chose another interpretation."

The New York *American*, also, is among those satisfied with the verdict. "There was no adequate case against the defendant," it finds, and then proceeds to attack the principal witness for the prosecution. We read:

"Throughout the trial the greater number of newspapers devoted columns to praise of Orchard, seemingly believing it impossible that a man who could murder friend and foe alike in cold blood could also so much as trifle with the truth.

"The Idaho jury clearly believed that Orchard was a liar as well as most of the other kinds of scoundrel. The jury heard all the evidence, saw the man, and drew their inevitable conclusions."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT seems that almost any of us know more about John D.'s business than he knows himself. Well, he says he pays no attention to it, and all the rest of us do. That explains it.—*Houston Post.*

WHEN Mark Twain visited Marie Correlli in Shakespeare's town the conjunction was sufficiently variegated to make the muse of history sit up and take notice.—*Chicago Daily News.*

GENERAL MILES thinks we may lose the Philippines. He was ever an optimist.—*Cleveland Leader.*

TEACH your boy to swim. He may be a candidate for high political honors some day.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU up in a balloon and Oyster Bay's best record only a submarine?—*New York Evening Post.*

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is going fishing, and will probably do a little rebaiting on his own hook.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ENGLAND approves of our naval maneuver in the Pacific. England is not situated in that ocean.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE earthquake which was recorded by the seismograph but not otherwise heard from, is strangely like the Philander C. Knox boom.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

MR. HOBSON will probably see, in the fact that Japan has taken Korea without firing a shot, fresh cause for the United States spending a few more billions for battle-ships.—*Denver Republican.*

GOT HIM ON THE RUN.
Saluting King Alcohol in the South.
—Bowers in the Indianapolis *News.*

IF French soldiers seize wine for unpaid taxes, will the army be able to keep in line?—*Chicago Daily News.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER claims that he knows nothing whatever about the affairs of the Standard Oil Company. It must be an easy job to act as president of a great trust.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

IF all the fleets of Europe are free to maneuver in the Baltic and the Mediterranean, the Pacific should be big enough for two.—*New York Evening Mail.*

BELGIUM having approved the unwritten law, we shall be pleased to include the entire American supply among our exports.—*New York Evening Mail.*

EUGENE SCHMITZ says he is still in touch with the government of San Francisco. We understood Judge Dunne to say the "touch" had been abolished.—*Houston Post.*

THE Postoffice Department is economizing on twine. We hope there will be fewer tangles to contend with hereafter.—*Atlanta Journal.*

"OKLAHOMA will get over all of her troubles," declares a patriotic paper in that section. Her troubles seem to be constitutional.—*Washington Herald.*

IF the Democrats take up with Col. Watterson's slogan, "Back to the Constitution!" it must not be thought that the Republicans would be without an answering cry. Under Roosevelt's guidance they might adopt, "Backs to the Constitution!"—*New York Evening Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THE NATIVE INDIAN PRESS ON ENGLISH DOMINATION

ENGLISH statesmen are becoming alarmed at the growing spirit of disaffection in India, and especially in the three great provinces of Bengal, Bombay, and the Punjab. The very teachings of British schools and colleges in India have instilled the sentiment of nationalism into their Hindustanee pupils. The native press issues pamphlets and prints journalistic paragraphs which are quite in accordance with the Anglo-Saxon principle—freedom of the press. And now the English Colonial Office is awakening to the fact that the lion's cub of Æschylus has at last attained his strength. He was fostered as a pet, given the full range of the house, taught the rules of propriety, and now threatens to become a beast of prey, rending and wasting the domain which he has hitherto occupied under a master. The spirit which to-day is abroad in India fully carries out this Greek simile. As disclosed in the utterances of the native press, Hindustan is becoming ripe for revolt. The *Yugantur* (Calcutta) says to its readers that "revolution is the only way in which a slavish society can save itself; . . . if you can not prove yourself a man in life, play the man in death. Foreigners have come and decided how you are to live. But how you are to die depends entirely upon yourself."

The same newspaper, a native incendiary organ, thus outlines its present policy with a cold-blooded deliberation which is noteworthy:

"The number of Englishmen in the entire country is not more than a lakh and a half [150,000]. And what is the number of English officials in each district? With a firm resolve you can bring English rule to an end in a single day. The time has come to make the Englishman understand that enjoying the sweets of dominion in another's country, after wrongfully taking possession of it, will not be permitted to continue forever. . . . Begin yielding up a life after taking a life. Dedicate your life as an offering at the temple of liberty. Without bloodshed the conquest of the goddess will not be accomplished."

Speaking of the English and their agents in India the same journal declares:

"Let the heads of these brutes, these instigators, be given as an offering at the Mother's feet; . . . let twice 70 millions of hands pick up the sword and let the demon's head roll at the Mother's feet; . . . the auspicious moment has come, lose no time. . . . Do you not hear the clank of arms in every household? It is the sound of the war goddess's foot ornament betokening her coming. . . . Beggars and fakirs in disguise have distributed pamphlets among the native army in Rawalpindi. The oppressive Feringhi, conscious of his sins, has become quite overpowered by his cowardice, and is busy impeding the path of the students and the native troops by throwing flimsy obstacles in their way. . . . The cup of the Englishman's iniquity is going to be full."

The British Government has reluctantly taken steps to check what the law considers as seditious utterances by prosecuting and expatriating Mr. Chandra Pepin Pal, editor of the *Bande Mataram*, an Indian nationalist agitator. But the spirit of discontent remains. The London *Times* sees no remedy for the present condition of things, but the most vigorous measures of prosecution and repression. In this great London organ we read:

"It is high time to exert all the powers of the law to suppress this evil, and to supplement these powers to whatever extent may be needful, should they prove to be inadequate. The objections to prosecutions for these and similar offenses are well known. Cases of the kind are seized upon with avidity by ambitious pleaders of the patriot kind, in order to give the widest possible publicity to the most outrageous accusations against the Government. They become in this way an advertisement for the movement and for those who are seeking to rise by it. They are open to grave objections, but there are circumstances in which these objections must be faced. No Government can safely submit to concerted attacks upon public order where these attacks assume formidable proportions, without striking back at its assailants. If the first blows fail, sharper weapons must be employed, and the blows must be repeated until they go home. It is as idle to ignore a growing mischief of this kind as to ignore a growing leak in a ship. The mischief must be stopt, and if the means at hand are not able to stop it, other means must be sought and found for the purpose."

SPANISH-AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE

IT was expected by a good many journalists that the states of South America would be in favor of disarmament or the limitation of armaments, especially as the Drago Doctrine was so closely intertwined with this question; the contrary, however, appears to be the case, as we learn from many sources. Peace conferences do not seem to be in favor among the Spanish-Americans. Thus, for instance, we find a very sarcastic criticism of the prospects held out by the meeting of the Powers at The Hague, appearing in the *Union Ibero-Americana* (Madrid), the organ of an international society of the same name, which professes to have for its object "the strengthening of social, economic, scientific, artistic, and political ties between Spain, Portugal, and the nations of South America." Mr. G. Reparaz, the writer of the article referred to, thinks that "John Bull" will certainly be successful in defeating the main purposes of the Peace Conference, and that such conferences are likely to be, as the first one was, mere harbingers of war. The writer thus petulantly expresses his views on this point:

"Whenever the Powers of the world meet together for the purpose of establishing peace on a firm basis, every thoughtful man will certainly consider that war can not be very far off. The Czar Nicholas, who summoned the first conference, will agree to this. Immediately following that conference came various catastrophes of war, in one of which the last of Spain's foreign possessions were lost to her, and in another the lofty supremacy of Russia was humbled in the dust. Between these two events the proud vessel on which for centuries the fortune of Great Britain has sailed was within an ace of foundering in the Transvaal. There are some very suspicious rumors afloat concerning this new conference. We are assured that the principal subject of debate is the reduction of armaments. What nation desires such reduction? Is it Portugal, Servia, or Denmark that is asking for it? or is it some small people that has been threatened with war by some proud and powerful nation? No, there is no people, however insignificant, who would show such naïveté as to make such a demand. Any little government who should take such a course would meet with no reply but the scornful smiles or actual insults of the greater Powers, lords of the world."

In any case England has learned by experience that disarmament would not suit her, altho she would be quite willing that the other nations disarmed, as Rome forced her subject provinces to do. As this writer observes:

"John Bull knows a good deal, and, above all, he knows history, and through his historic studies he has become fully aware that the Romans used this expedient of disarmament in order to keep peace among mankind. The Carthaginians, Numantians, and Greeks were compelled to disband their armed forces, that being the only way by which the Roman world could be kept in peace. If this could not be brought about by fair means it was accomplished by foul. The rebellious and obstinate enemies of disarmament were exterminated, while Rome kept her legions and her ships intact. It was in this way that the Old World was reduced to peace. And John Bull not only knows history, but he is a mighty cautious fellow. His military budget is the largest in the world, namely, $400,000,000, of which $213,000,000 goes for the

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Navy. Most of the maritime nations of the world do not spend half of this. . . . It is on this basis that England builds up her arguments for pacification in the Roman style. With more ships than any other nation, with naval stations in every quarter of the globe, controller of all strategic points and passes, among which we count Gibraltar, owner of the greatest, most complete, and best organized system of electric cables, by which she is enabled to keep her eyes and her ears open in every region, she has only to suit her own convenience in striking a blow in any quarter. And now she comes a preacher of disarmament, or as she styles it, the limitation of armaments. Of course she has only one object in so doing. She wishes to impose peace upon the nations. But it is the English peace, *Pax Britannica*, which is to be the successor of the Roman peace, *Pax Romana*."

Mr. Reparaz thinks that England is indeed the sole obstacle in the way of universal peace. If she disarmed by diminishing her naval forces the rest of the nations would soon follow suit.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

SENTIMENTAL MILLIONAIRISM

THE American millionaire is a constant subject for satire, laughter, and opprobrium to European journalists. We are glibly told by some of these "gentlemen who write with ease" that "the millionaire is the idol of democratic America." He is the great theme of the Sunday papers. His "admiring compatriots" would like to deify him, "send him to the skies, and burn perpetual incense before his tomb." These are the words of the London novelist and essayist Charles Whibley, writing in *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*. This gentlemen discharges the keenest arrows from his well-loaded quiver at a man whom he considers "the least picturesque and the most dangerous" of American nabobs. Of the Laird of Skibo he writes as follows:

"Tho all the millionaires of America are animated by the same desire—the collection of dollars—they regard their inestimable privileges with very different eyes. Mr. Carnegie, for instance, adopts a sentimental view of money. He falls down in humble worship before the golden calf of his own making. He has pompously formulated a gospel of wealth. He piously believes that the millionaire is the greatest of God's creatures, the eloquent preacher of a new evangel. If we are to believe him, there is a sacred virtue in the ceaseless accumulation of riches. It is the first article in his creed, that the millionaire who stands still is going back, from which it follows that to fall behind in the idle conflict of bribes and rebates is a cardinal sin. A simple man might think that when a manufacturer had made sufficient for the wants of himself and his family for all time he might, without a criminal intent, relax his efforts. The simple man does not understand the cult. A millionaire, opprest beneath a mountain of gold, would deem it a dishonor to himself and his colleagues if he lost a chance of adding to the weight and substance of the mountain.

"Mr. Carnegie, then, is inspired, not by the romance, but by the sentiment, of gold. He can not speak of the enormous benefits conferred upon the human race, by the vast inequalities of wealth and poverty, without a tear."

Yet Mr. Whibley is very severe on Mr. Carnegie for looking upon himself as a sort of steward, dispensing the divine bounty in a world of want. Without exactly telling us what Mr. Carnegie ought to do with his money, this writer observes:

"It is the favorite boast of the sentimental millionaire that he holds his wealth in trust for humanity—in other words, that he has been chosen by an all-wise Providence to be the universal almsgiver of mankind. The arrogance of this boast is unsurpassable. To be rich is within the compass of any man gifted or curst with an acquisitive temperament. No one may give to another save in humbleness of spirit. And there is not a millionaire in America who does not think that he is fit to perform a delicate duty which has eluded the wise of all ages. In this matter Mr. Carnegie is by far the worst offender. He pretends to take his 'mission' very seriously. He does not tell us who confided the trust of philanthropy to him, but he is very sure that he has been singled out for special service."

Mr. Carnegie's application to himself of what Canning said on the death of William Pitt is thus ridiculed by Mr. Whibley:

"It is his [Mr. Carnegie's] modest pleasure to suggest a comparison with William Pitt. 'He lived without ostentation and he died poor.' These are the words which Mr. Carnegie quotes with the greatest relish. How or where Mr. Carnegie lives is his own affair; and even if he die poor, he should remember that he has devoted his life, not to the service of his country, but to the amassing of millions which he can not spend. It is obvious, therefore, that the noble words which Canning dedicated to the memory of Pitt can have no meaning for him, and he would be wisely guided if he left the names of patriots out of the argument."

Mr. Carnegie, who, we are told, constantly "chatters of things he does not understand," also has a habit of "distributing libraries with both hands." This habit is finally scored as being the most "dangerous" feature in his millionairism.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.
LADY DIPLOMACY—"Well, children, play as much as you like—but let us have nothing in earnest." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

DURATION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.
The angel of peace has so long to sleep—perhaps the sleep eternal.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

THE FARCICAL CONFERENCE.

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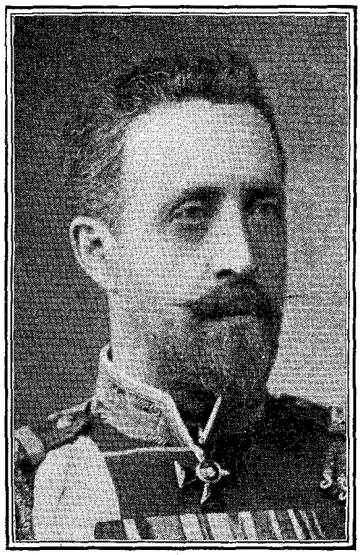
THE REHABILITATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY

WAR'S sternest lessons are those which armies and their commanders learn in the hour of defeat. The soldiers of Russia were taught in Manchuria that they were badly commanded, badly paid, and badly fed and clothed. Confronted by the skill, organization, and efficiency of the Japanese, they were as sheep driven to the shambles. Such a condition of things has not been overlooked by Nicholas II. Captain Witzleben, a German officer of the General Staff, tells us in *Nord und Sud* (Berlin) that at this moment great reforms are being projected by the Czar, and that this sovereign and his councilors have already made many important changes in the administration of the national army. Captain Witzleben thus states the principal defects of the military forces which were sent into the field against Japan:



GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

GENERAL DEDJUELIN.

Two Russian soldiers who are credited with advising the Czar in the reformation of his army.

"The more profoundly we study the details of the Russo-Japanese War and investigate the circumstances by which an army of such strength and with such a brilliant past could end in such a frightful catastrophe, the more we are persuaded that such disaster was not merely the outcome of antiquated tactics, deficiency in armament and equipment, or incapacity of commanders, but, more important still, there was bad organization in the army itself, little care was taken of the men, the petty officers were incapable, and there was actually no sufficient body of higher officers to lead the rank and file—hence the tragic ending of the expedition."

Some of these defects in the army have been already remedied by imperial ukase, says the writer we are citing. The army is to be rejuvenated by reducing the time of service for infantry and mounted artillery from four to three years, and for all other arms of the service from five to four years. Measures have also been taken to secure a supply of experienced and enthusiastic petty officers. In Captain Witzleben's words:

"As regards the petty officers a law has been passed that all posts are to be filled by such officers as have voluntarily reenlisted. The Government has accorded an increase of 180 rubles ($91.80) to the year's income of such officers. Special schools for the instruction of sergeants, corporals, etc., are to be instituted. Petty officers after ten years of voluntary service are to be retired and will then receive a bonus of 1,000 rubles ($510)."

Much of the miseries of the troops in Manchuria resulted from insufficient pay, clothing, and rations. How this is now to be remedied the present writer explains as follows:

"The most important step which the Czar has taken toward reorganizing the *personnel* of the army is the increase of pay to the troops. The inadequacy of the Russian soldiers' means of support, whether in the matter of pay, rations, clothing, or other necessities, was recognized as a serious defect from the very outset of the war. But straitness of the public finances prevented the Russian Government from completely and permanently providing a remedy, and they could only hold out hopes that absolute reforms would be made so soon as the state of the exchequer warranted it. The insufficiency of the soldiers' pay at a time when the necessaries of life were becoming dearer and dearer caused grave discontent throughout the army, and not only was demoralizing and injurious to the reputation of the service, but hindered the military development of the soldier himself. All this, however, has now been remedied with unexpected promptness by a ukase of the Czar by which the condition of the rank and file has been much ameliorated, so that at this present time the Russian Army may be said to have ample means of material support."

Captain Witzleben points out that the higher officers of the Russian Army were formerly largely absorbed by the routine of civil-service duties. Regiments were left half-officered, while those who should have been in barracks or on parade were taken up with office, administrative, or police work. Hence they were ignorant not only of tactics and unversed in the duties of their command, but were personally unknown to their men. On this point this writer remarks:

"Many officers in the Russian Army were called away from service with their company from the time they were sublieutenants, and continued their career in the administrative or clerical department of the War Office until they gained their captaincy. And it was to the command of such men as these that in the recent war companies and squadrons were committed. The same absurdities were prevalent, and with even more tragic consequences, among the very highest in command, whose responsibilities were far more serious. The defects and failures resulting from such an arrangement were clearly manifested in the war with Japan."

The remedy for these short-sighted blunders, made as they were in the name of public economy, has now been found. Men can not now be promoted unless they are with the colors. Nor can they obtain a rank for which they have not proved their fitness by undergoing an examination. This is explained as follows:

"All captains must undergo a proper military training and prove their efficiency at a written or oral examination. Their claims for promotion must be supported by a practical demonstration of their military skill, as leaders at the head of their troops. The detailing of soldiers for occupation in the civil service is to be stopt, and all at present so occupied will be replaced by civil employees. The decree establishing these reforms has already been published."

The whole mind of Russia, as we learn from the writer quoted in this article, is occupied with the question how Russia is to regain her former military prestige. Prominent among military reformers are the principal members of the Army and aristocracy, and in this connection we read the names of Grand Duke Nicholas and General Dedjuelin. As military service is compulsory in Russia, a general interest is exhibited in the lot and fortune of the solider, and the Russian Government finds it necessary to follow the popular will in the treatment of her conscripts.

We are told by this writer that on a peace footing the Russian Army consists of 160,000 men and 1,200 cannon, and is now one of the most efficient armies in Europe. He concludes by expressing his conviction that "in the Russian Empire mighty forces are now at work. With intelligence and the most marvelous energy efforts are being made to repair the mournful results of the late war and to raise the army to a pitch of efficiency worthy of its lofty destiny."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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WHY FRANCE AND GERMANY CAN NOT AGREE

IN these days of combinations and alliances among the nations, when England seeks for a union with a people of the Far East, and France has made a close treaty with Russia, it is natural to ask, Why should the Vosges stand between two apparently almost hostile nations? Why should Paris and Berlin be at odds? Berlin and Vienna, Paris and St. Petersburg, London and Tokyo, are each and all knit together by written compact. What does it mean when the German Kaiser and the French President still look askance at each other?

An attempt to answer this question is made by Mr. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). This writer tells us that there are two main causes why France refuses to be reconciled to Germany. One is that the loss of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871 can never be forgotten or forgiven, and the other is that Germany's interference with French enterprise in the exploitation of Morocco is regarded at Paris as an inexpiable political crime. To quote Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu:

"We can not forget our former compatriots of Alsace-Lorraine. If we were ever to forget them we should prove ourselves a singularly frivolous and ungrateful people. Nations like ourselves have no such short memory as this, and the Germans, who after two or three centuries of French occupation have retaken Strasburg and Metz, are the last people who ought to reproach us with fidelity. After all, our attachment to Alsace-Lorraine is to-day a matter of sentiment rather than of politics."

This occupation of two French provinces might have been forgiven, says this writer, because it was a result of open warfare, and decided by the fortune of war. What France is especially indignant at is the way in which Germany has hindered her and menaced her while in pursuit of compensation for lost European territory by the colonization of Africa. On this point Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu observes:

"We have sought far off from the banks of the Rhine, far off from Europe, to find a new field of national activity, and, if possible, some sort of compensation for our losses on the Continent of Europe. We had hoped that this policy would not have been regarded by Germany with a hostile eye. This hope was supported by the thought that we were to found an empire which could not encroach upon German territory. But, alas, any agreement between France and Germany on this point has been rendered difficult, principally from Germany's abandonment of Bismarck's policy, as embodied in the saying that Morocco was not worth to Germany the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier."

Germany certainly conceded certain trifling advantages to France at the Morocco Conference at Algeciras, says this writer, but she did so reluctantly, and after finding it impossible to impair the prestige of France in Northwest Africa. But her opposition to Franco-African domination still continues.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALIAN INDIFFERENCE TO GARIBALDI'S MEMORY

ITALY'S Fourth of July has not been celebrated with the vociferous enthusiasm with which Americans hail the anniversary of their Declaration of Independence. Thoughtful Italians see in the want of patriotic feeling a dismal augury of their country's future. Italy, as represented by large masses of her people, scoffs at the idea of national sentiment, and there is great danger that she will sooner or later, like France, be rent with faction, and even sink so far as to lose her national existence. A recent incident in her national existence has suggested such thoughts as the above to a well-known and brilliant Italian publicist. While the hundredth anniversary of Garibaldi's birthday on July 4 has called forth many eulogistic appreciations from the English, German, French, and Italian press, the people of Italy in general have looked on with indifference as speeches were being made and

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

JOHN BULL—"Pull, girls, with all your might. I'll look out for the steering." —*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM—"My dear Madam, drop that wretched revanche platform, and cross this bridge with me. It is strong enough to carry us both." —*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

WHY SHOULD NOT THEY ALL AGREE?

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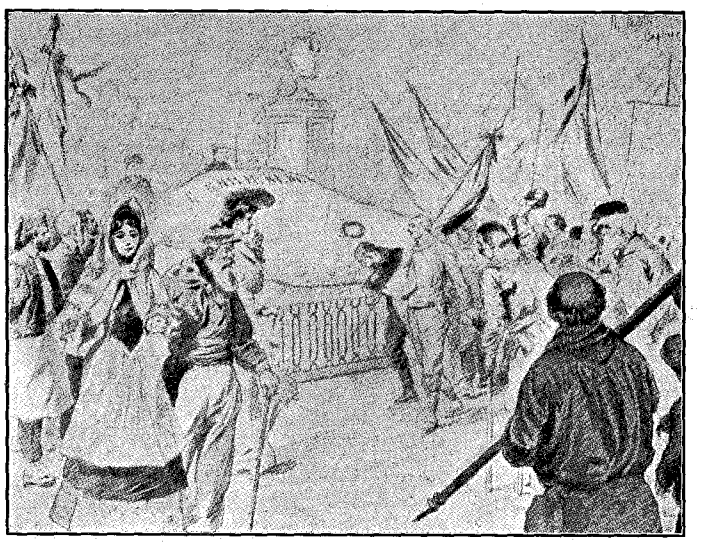
hymns sung over the liberation of Italy. Even monuments have their ruins, says Juvenal, and reputations are no sooner blazoned than they grow pale. Such are the terms in which E. A. Fopperti mourns over the cold ingratitude with which his countrymen treat the memory of one of their greatest national heroes. Writing in



THE CENTENARY PARADE OF VETERANS.

At Caprera, where Garibaldi died in 1882, his veterans, wearing their historic red shirts, held a solemn parade in his honor on the centenary of his birth. The red shirts were worn also in Rome on July 4.

the *Rassegna Nazionale*, an influential monthly of Florence, this writer remarks:

"The centenary of the birth of Giuseppe Garibaldi and the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the kingdon of united Italy, now being celebrated at Rome and Turin, do not excite throughout the country that enthusiasm which was to be expected. This indifference springs from many causes. Among these are to be counted the wearisome abuse of rhetoric which has for long years characterized the treatment of these subjects. Added to this is the exaggeration with which the merits of some figures in the great national drama have been extolled and the wilful oblivion with which the equal merit of others has been passed over. People have, moreover, been disgusted with the repeated importunities with which pensions have been claimed by so-called veterans, some of them having no rights to any such provision. Again, this indifference is fostered by the feeling that the sad days of servitude have vanished for ever, and the national unity established on a solid basis by generations of men which have long disappeared from the earth. Lastly, social and economic questions have taken a prominence in the public mind which overshadows the importance of any theme or problem purely political."

Mr. Popperti deplores this materialistic temper of the Italians which, he thinks, bodes ill for the country which Garibaldi won back from bondage. He observes:

"This temple of the people is, I do not hesitate to declare, unfortunate. The cultivation of national hero-worship is an essential part of a nation's moral life. It is one of those elements which constitute the soul of a nation, and its collective conscience. When this sentiment grows feeble, the very existence of a nation is imperiled. For the personality of a nation is not the result merely of a common tongue or a common territory, but springs mainly from a common sentiment, a common ideal, a common patrimony of memories and associations. Sinister and fatal is the work which is being done by those who in any way contribute to the enfeeblement of this patriotic sentiment, this national hero-worship. Such are those who express cynical disbelief in any such thing and treat with contempt the very mention of it. They tell us the subject has been done to death; that this or that man has extorted an extravagant payment for the services he rendered his country; that the unity of the kingdom has not brought to every class of society the advantages they had been led to expect from it; that at the present time united Italy is not threatened with disunion from any cause. Wo to Italy if such theories are permitted to prevail, if indifference prevails in destroying patriotism, if our young men grow up without any higher ideal than that of their immediate material prosperity."

This writer points to France as a warning to his fellow countrymen. Hatred and variance are ruining Italy's Latin sister, he declares. To quote his own words:

"What in these days is happening to France should be an object-lesson to us all. For many years the political parties in that country have been tearing each other to pieces with the weapons of slander, insult, and defamation. Discord has been sown broadcast by means of speeches, writings, and even by legislation, and a conflict between the various classes of society, Frenchmen with Frenchmen, has been boldly proclaimed. Thus the mob growing gradually intoxicated with the vile passions which only wait for an opportunity to show themselves in their true light, will take the first pretext afforded by some economic crisis to seize upon arms, and raise a disturbance which will imperil the unity of their country. Do Italians wish to follow this example, and, by scattering the seeds of hatred and discord over the land, to undermine the pedestal of national unity? It must be remembered that our national character has not that solidity which France has taken centuries to win and which has enabled her so far to surmount many such a crisis without any serious consequences."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

"TWENTY-ONE fair Americans 'doing' Scotland." I guess they'll find it a tough job to "do" Sandy.—*Judy.*

THE following order was recently issued by the Commandant of Vladivostok to the director of the local prison: "The Chinese subject, U-shan-ling, is to be tried by field court-martial to-morrow at noon, and the execution must take place to-morrow evening on the conclusion of the trial."—*Free Russia* (London).

TOO LITTLE DRINKING.

(A study in Southern France.)

MARIANNE—"How can I help you, my children?"

THE WINEGROWERS—"We can't sell our wine, madam. We want more drinking, or we will kill, kill, kill, and overturn the republic."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

BRINGING THE "DEAD" TO LIFE

THAT Prof. George Poe, of South Norfolk, Va., is able to restore life to apparently dead animals, or at any rate to animals that would not have revived without his special treatment, is asserted by Emmett Campbell Hall in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, August). Professor Poe's treatment is based on the well-known method of resuscitation by forcing oxygen into the lungs. According to the writer, he made his discovery more or less by accident. Writes Mr. Hall:

"In the year 1876 Professor Poe succeeded in resuscitating a rat, which had been killed, by the simple process of pumping oxygen into its lungs. With this success as a basis to work upon, he was encouraged to continue investigations and experiments along the same line, and these have resulted in the artificial respirator, the success of which is one of the marvels of the age.

"The apparatus is modeled as nearly as may be after nature, its action being almost identical with that of the human lungs. The years of experimenting had proved to the inventor that in order to revive persons drowned, suffocated, or whose death had been caused by anesthetics, it was necessary to remove the poison gases in the lungs, replacing these gases with oxygen, and it was to accomplish this double purpose that his present device was constructed.

"The apparatus embodies two small cylinders, each having an inlet and an outlet, plungers within these cylinders working simultaneously. Tubes lead from each of the cylinders, to be connected to the nostrils or mouth of the patient. The inlet of one cylinder is connected with a suitable supply of oxygen, and the outlet of the other cylinder discharges directly into the atmosphere. The plungers are driven by hand, and timed to correspond to normal respiratory movements, and this action of the plungers in one movement draws the gases from the lungs into one cylinder, while the next movement forces oxygen from the second cylinder into the lungs.

"Many demonstrations have been given of the apparatus before committees of physicians and scientists, and these gentlemen have been treated to the strange sight of animals being resuscitated after the same had been examined by them and declared dead to the best of their professional knowledge. One of the most striking tests was that of a rabbit which was subjected, by one of the physicians of a committee, to an injection of two grains of morphine, and then given four ounces of ether. Every test known to science was then made, and the rabbit declared dead, after which the tubes were applied to its nostrils, and the plungers operated. Within three minutes the rabbit was breathing in a natural manner, and in six minutes was running about the room. That the rabbit evinced no sign of nausea proved conclusively that the ether was entirely out of its system. Another subject was a dog which for forty minutes had been smothered in acetylene gas, one of the most deadly of the poisonous gases. This dog was revived within a short period, and showed absolutely no effects from either the smothering or resuscitation.

Courtesy of "Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

RESTORING LIFE TO A "DEAD" RABBIT.

"The value to humanity of this simple device can scarcely be overestimated, as it places in the hands of the physician an apparatus by which artificial respiration can be effectively and accurately maintained, and in one use alone, that of preventing infant asphyxiation, or strangulation through weakness of the respiratory organs, will undoubtedly prevent thousands of deaths. Practically all danger of death from the administration of too large anesthetic doses is eliminated, as the machine will sustain artificial respiration as long as may be necessary. A man in a drunken stupor may be quickly sobered by using the machine to quicken his respiration, and, as death by freezing is simply a form of asphxyiation, it could be avoided by the use of the apparatus. Being so simple in design, the machine will, of course, be comparatively inexpensive, and it is only a question of time when all life-saving stations and ambulances, as well as hospitals, will be equipped with them. . . . . .

Courtesy of "Technical World Magazine" Chicago.

PROF. GEORGE POE,
Inventor of the life-restoring apparatus.

"The artificial respirator has been patented by Professor Poe in the United States and in the principal foreign countries, and will soon be placed upon the market."

THE DISPERSION OF FOG

RECENT researches in France have thrown additional light on the possibility of dispersing fogs by artificial means. The fact that a fog consists of water condensed about tiny dust particles has long been known, and Prof. Oliver Lodge showed years ago that electric discharges cause the particles to coalesce, forming larger ones that soon fall to the ground. For some reason, probably its expense, this particular method seems not to have gone beyond the lecture-room. That of Dibos, the French engineer, who is the maker of the experiments mentioned above, depends also, in its latest form, on electricity, tho he relied at first upon hot air to dissipate the fog. Says *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, July), abstracting a recent paper by Mr. Dibos:

"In 1899 Mr. Dibos happened to be on board a Channel steamer which ran into a dense bank of fog. He noticed that in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of one of the stoke-hole ventilators there was a clear space of considerable size. He immediately conceived the idea that the mechanical shock of the heated air destroyed the equilibrium of the particles of water and caused them to fall. A few experiments with a small fan confirmed this opinion. Convinced, therefore, that a much larger space might be cleared by the projection of heated air under considerable pressure, Mr. Dibos continued his researches and devised a simple apparatus which under test produced in a dense fog a clear space over two hundred yards long.

"Mr. Dibos's first apparatus, which was especially adapted for use on steamships, consisted essentially of a cast-steel, steam-jacketed cylinder, communicating with the outer air by means of a pipe fitted with a valve and bent so that the axis of the cone-shaped copper mouthpiece was horizontal. In foggy weather

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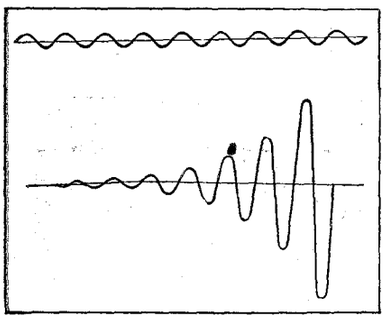
comprest air was piped into this cylinder, heated by the steam circulating in the steam-jacket, and then discharged into the fog. The discharge-pipe was pivoted so that the comprest air could be discharged in any direction.



WIRELESS" WAVES.

Diagrams illustrating difference between dampened and undampened waves.

"Continuing his researches Mr. Dibos decided to experiment with electric waves, which he thought could be so utilized as to give better results than he had obtained with heated air, and in 1904 he installed an apparatus at Wimereux-Plage, near Calais. In this installation electrical energy at a potential of 140,000 volts from an electrostatic machine was discharged into the air from a series of copper points. These points were about 80 feet above the ground. Several tests made in an extremely dense fog showed that electric waves at this potential can produce a complete dispersion of fog within a radius of from 50 to 60 yards.

"Mr. Dibos considers that his researches are as yet in a very incomplete state. He is convinced, however, that electrostatic machines are not well adapted for the generation of high-voltage electricity for fog dispersion, on account of the fact that such machines are much affected by dampness. Within the next few years it is reasonable to suppose that further developments will produce apparatus which will be powerful enough to disperse fog for a radius of at least 400 yards. The importance of the problem can hardly be overestimated, particularly in connection with the shipping industry. Its application in connection with railway signal systems also is only a matter of time, the Northern Railway of France having already installed an experimental station at its Paris terminal."

HIDING DEFECTS IN PUBLIC WORK

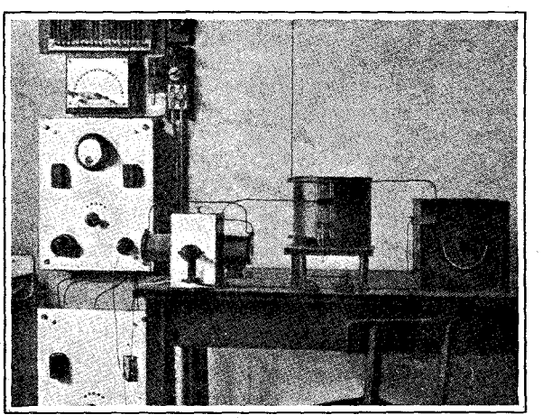
THE furnishing of defective material for public use is apparently not confined to American manufacturers. Our technical journals, which have been somewhat chagrined by the unfavorable conclusions regarding the American steel trade drawn by British papers from current reports about the breakages of rails in this country, are exulting over recent revelations made in the report of a Parliamentary committee. Says *The Iron Age* (New York, June 27), commenting editorially on the situation:

"Naturally, the inference would be strong that a country whose leading technical publications would take such a view of the matter must be one in which high commercial ideals prevail and in which every manufacturer does his best to turn out work which will not only pass inspection, but in every way meet the full requirements of the service for which it is intended. . . . It appears, however, that while these critics of American method were so greatly imprest by the conditions existing here, developments were pending at home which were destined to show that even worse conditions existed among British manufacturers than any which have heretofore been shown as applying to the American steel-rail trade. These developments, it may be stated, did not come through the daily press, nor did they come from somewhat excited individuals, but through a report made by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts. This committee had been investigating Admiralty contracts for the construction of vessels for the British Navy. The committee, among other things, found that the builders of the battle-ship *King Edward VII.* secretly patched up a defectively cast rudder which the Government was obliged to replace. The builders gathered together a few of their employees on a certain Sunday, and by electric welding concealed a huge fault in the rudder. The report of the committee says: 'We hope it will not again be our duty to investigate a case where a British firm, for commercial advantage, will callously hazard the lives of hundreds of its fellow countrymen.'

"It may be possible that American manufacturers have occasionally furnished steel rails which were not equal to the duty of carrying traffic without fault for the entire time which it was expected they would be able to serve. Nevertheless, no instance has yet been disclosed in which an American rail of defective condition when rolled was subsequently treated by the manufacturer so as to be able to cover defects or blemishes and thus be put in condition to pass inspection. We will not go so far as our British contemporaries in endeavoring to prove that this finding of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts sounds the death-knell of British manufactures. The citation of this case, however, is sufficient to show that Great Britain has no monopoly of honor in manufacturing."

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

THE recent improvements in wireless telegraphy made by Valdemar Poulsen, the inventor of the telegraphone, are believed by the author to solve the problem of so sending each message that it will reach its destination and no other point.



THE POULSEN TRANSMITTER.

Poulsen has succeeded, so he claims, in originating a form of electric wave that maintains its original intensity for great distances, and that can be "tuned" or regulated in "pitch" with great exactitude. His system is described in *La Nature* (Paris, June 8) by Lucien Fournier. After recounting some of the efforts that have been made to reduce the number of imperfections in wireless systems, Fournier goes on to say:

"The last inventor, Poulsen, would seem to be the most fortunate of all those who have undertaken the task. Already known for his other work—he is the inventor of the telegraphone—Poulsen has taken up the problem at its origin, by studying the very source of the electric waves. This source, the spark passing between the two spheres of a transformer, seemed to him capable of improvement. It gives waves that extend to great distances, it is true; but these waves finally become extinguished, like sound-waves. Would not some other arrangement make it possible to produce the same phenomenon in a more regular way, to give off waves that should not be dampened, at least for considerable distances? Asking himself this question, Mr. Poulsen was led, like many other investigators, to study the arrangement invented by the English physicist Duddel, to produce what has been called the 'singing arc.' The device uses an alternating current whose frequency does not exceed 40,000 periods per second—a figure quite insufficient to serve for wireless telegraphy. It was thus indispensable to carry on the researches further, to obtain non-dampened electric waves of sufficient intensity and frequency.

"To this end Poulsen tried producing an electric arc in an atmosphere of hydrogen. In his earliest experiments, the carbons were arranged horizontally so that the arc and the ends of the electrodes were entirely enveloped by an alcohol flame. Later it

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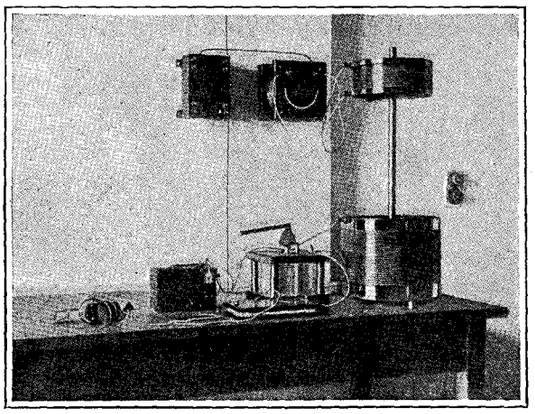
was found that hydrogen, ether, ammonia-gas, and finally any gas rich in hydrogen, were peculiarly adapted to produce the desired result, namely, a frequency of a million or so. Under these conditions non-dampened waves were obtained. These arose only when the arc had acquired a determinate length called the 'active length,' but this may vary somewhat, increasing with the current strength and decreasing when the number of oscillations is greater.

"How is the part played by the hydrogen to be explained? At the outset Poulsen thought that this action must be attributed solely to the cooling effect of the gas, but it . . . is probable that it is not only thermic but also electric. Nevertheless, it is incontestable that the cooling of the arc has a great influence, for if this be effected by other means, as by circulation of water, . . almost the same result is obtained. In this arrangement the arc is driven up to the top of the electrodes. This is done by forming it in a magnetic field, which at the same time brings about a great fall of potential between the two electrodes.

"By such means Valdemar Poulsen has been able to secure a wave-producing electric arc in a magnetic field and subjected to the action of carbureted hydrogen. . . . The walls of the chamber in which the installation is contained are of marble, and a tube is furnished for the exit of the gas, which loses its properties after its passage over the arc. The waves thus obtained are then perfectly non-dampable and very regular."

These waves, the author goes on to say, may be transmitted and received by the present wireless-telegraph plants, by introducing certain modifications. Two methods of transmission may be used, one where the arc is produced anew at each signal, and one where it is formed continuously and connected with the antennæ at the proper moments. Poulsen's system enables the simultaneous transmission, by various operators from a single station, of as many waves of different lengths as there are transmitters, without any confusion. Each dispatch goes to its destination and nowhere else, because the receivers can be "tuned" almost absolutely to



THE RECEIVER.

the wave-length belonging to them. Thus two stations may be in communication with waves 600 meters long, and two others, near by, with waves of 606 meters, without any perception, by one pair, of the messages passing between the other pair. The generator may produce a series of electric waves extending from 300 to 3,000 meters in length, so that there may be several hundred independent stations in the same region. The longest waves are used preferably for the most distant stations.

The first station of Poulsen's system was established at Lungby, with receiving-stations at successive distances of about ten, thirty, and two hundred miles in a straight line; and its operation has been most successful. With such regular waves as he has been able to produce, Poulsen thinks that the problem of wireless telegraphy also will shortly be solved, but this remains to be seen.
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POISONING BY PISTOL-SHOT—The idea of poisoning a man by shooting a bullet into him would appear to be worthy of *Alice* in Wonderland; yet lead-poisoning from a bullet is not unheard of. Says a writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, June 29):

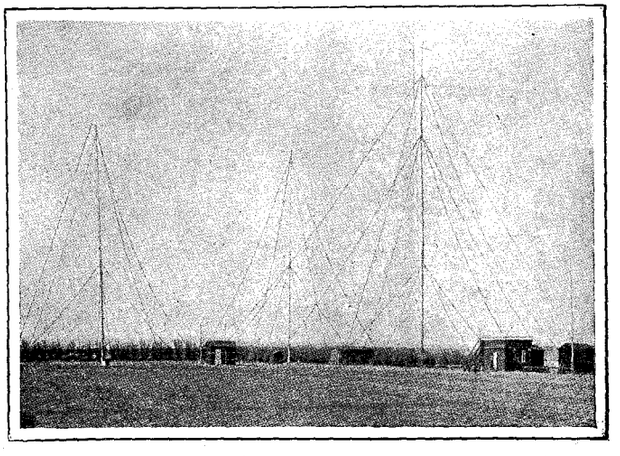
"It is ordinarily considered that aside from the possible mechanical disturbances they may induce, projectiles encapsulated in the tissues are more or less harmless. The possibility of systemic lead-poisoning from this source is hardly thought of, tho it is a rare, but still occasionally occurring, contingency. Braatz has discovered records of six such cases, from a study of which it appears that neither the length of time that the tissues have harbored the foreign body nor the amount of metallic lead present is of importance in regard to the development of symptoms of plumbism [lead-poisoning]. . . . While the remote danger of plumbism will probably not cause any modification in the surgical maxim not to resort to extreme measures in endeavors to remove more or less inaccessible projectiles, it is evidently the part of wisdom to examine the blood, with this idea in view, in cases of obscure illness occurring in those known to be the carriers of such foreign bodies, and, if indications of lead absorption are present, to proceed at once to operation for removal of the offending body."

THE MIGRATIONS AND TRANSFORMATIONS OF MICROBES

THE conditions under which the same germs of disease produce sometimes a fatal malady and at other times a slight attack are still imperfectly known, tho it has been believed for some time that these depend on changes in the microbe dependent on heredity and environment. The same species of microbe may be virulent in one generation and mild in the next, just as a man's grandson may possess qualities quite different from those of his grandsire. In addition, it would now appear that microbes may alter so much as to change altogether the characteristics of the diseases produced by them. This interesting discovery is described as follows by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 22), who says:

"Messrs. Chamberland and Jouan have recently published . . . the results of a long series of researches which seem to show that microbes may undergo metamorphoses or mutations, in so far that the same microbian species may be able to cause in different animals various maladies that have hitherto appeared (at least in the opinion of many authorities) to have little in common.

"Under the name of Pasteurelloses, they have grouped a certain number of types of hemorrhagic blood-poisoning whose agent is a microbe that has, apart from its disease-producing power, all the essential characteristics of the cocco-bacillus, which is the germ of chicken cholera. Among these maladies may be noted the con-



POULSEN'S STATION AT LUNGBY.

tagious pneumonia of swine, the blood-poisoning of rabbits, certain diseases of the sheep and cow, and the hemorrhagic blood-poisoning of horses. The microbe of chicken cholera is capable of affecting other domestic animals. As for the virus of hog pneumonia, the pigeon, mouse, and rabbit are more susceptible

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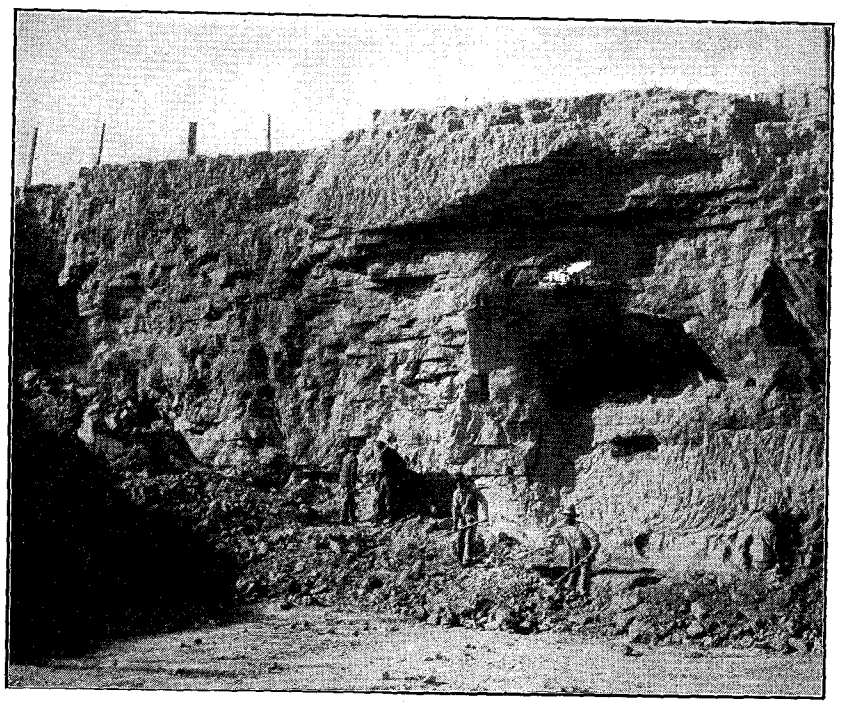
to it than the hog itself. By passing from one pigeon to another it is augmented in virulence, so that after the third or fourth passage it always kills the hog. On the other hand, in passing from one rabbit to another, the virus, tho increasing its virulence for this animal, is actually weakened for the hog, on which it confers a temporary immunity to contagion. It is on this fact that Pasteur based an effective method of vaccination against hog-pneumonia.

"All the microbes of this type have been grouped, as noted above, under the generic name *Pasteurella*. Now Messrs. Chamberland and Jouan say: 'From all our experiments it clearly results that we must give up all idea of differentiating the species of *Pasteurella*. They come from a single microbe which easily acquires or loses virulence, and which by passage into the body of certain animals and by adaptation to a determinate species, provokes a "pasteurellosis" proper to this species. From these facts follow measures of prophylaxis and hygiene that should be extended to all the receptive species of animals in case an individual of these species is attacked with pasteurellosis.

" 'The *Pasteurella* would appear to be . . . very widely distributed in nature, existing in particular in the intestines and on the mucous surfaces of the bronchial tubes of healthy animals. Under influences that are yet imperfectly understood—such as maladies caused by other microbes, or even non-microbian diseases—the *Pasteurella* passes from the intestinal canal or from the bronchial tubes into the blood, where it quickly acquires a virulence capable of killing animals of the same species or of related species.'

"These results may be compared with those already obtained for other variable diseases in their different manifestations; for example, the typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, or, again, tuberculosis and its varieties—human, bovine, equine, and avian. Each of these groups of diseases may prove to be produced by a determinate microbe that has acquired special virulent properties by passage through the bodies of different animals or into different media yet unknown."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



TAKING OUT THE SULFUR.
Part of the Union Sulfur Company's workings at Sulfur Mine, Louisiana.

PESSIMISM AS A COMMERCIAL ASSET

THAT we are too optimistic, especially in business relations, and that pessimism, in sufficient quantity to restore the balance, is a desirable quality, is asserted in an editorial in *The Iron Age* (New York, July 4). "Questioning pessimism" is the phrase used by the writer, who possibly means merely caution or ordinary business prudence. He goes on to say:

"In illustration of this principle as applied to the conduct of business, a story is told in a recent magazine article of a prominent firm of contractors which employs a man at a salary of $10,000, the value of whose service lies in his unfaltering pessimism respecting every proposition submitted to his inspection and judgment. His whole attitude is represented as being one of interrogative suspicion. No credit, however seemingly sound, escapes his questioning scrutiny; inventory appraisements are attacked and their face values mercilessly reduced; accounts payable, regarded from his unoptimistic viewpoint, are deemed unworthy of acceptance at face value if clouded by the faintest possible suspicion of doubt; profit balances are remorselessly whittled by a stern demand for increased depreciation of plant equipment on account of wear and tear, and the diversion of additional sums is insisted upon for the further strengthening of the sinking fund. . . . .

"The point is plain and of timely significance. Long periods of unusual prosperity, such as we have experienced and still continue to enjoy, are by no means productive of that spirit of critical analysis which favors a discriminating scrutiny of business details. Assets are too often computed upon a basis of values, and are made to include items that will not withstand the impact of sound financial logic. Costs of production, necessarily high, creep up by small accretions here and there in a manner that, were the need of economy felt, would not be permitted. Depreciation charges for the account of sinking funds are too sparingly made, and expansion in scope and spread of operations is sometimes undertaken to an extent unwarranted by resources at command.

"If, therefore, such results are justly chargeable, as they often seemingly are, to the unbalancing effects of too great a degree of optimism, then perhaps the presence of an occasional doubter may after all exercise a needed and wholesome corrective influence. The effect should be to set green lights of caution along the routes of trade and traffic, and to insist on the observance of slow-running orders over spots of questionable security.

"Notwithstanding the advantages that might thus accrue from the instillation of a proper amount of pessimism in business policies, it is not likely that many lucrative posts of the kind suggested in the story will be created in financial or manufacturing institutions. For there will still be those who will endeavor to struggle along without the aid of a $10,000 pessimist."

AMERICAN SULFUR

WE are now producing such large quantities of sulfur that we are exporting it to Europe. Owing to this fact, the exportation of sulfur from Sicily has been steadily decreasing, being only 387,432 tons last year, against 490,325 tons in 1899. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 8):

"This diminution is due to the working of the new sulfur-mines in Louisiana, which are capable of turning out 3,500 tons daily. In 1905 the production of Louisiana had already reached 200,000 tons, and an American ship for the first time brought sulfur across the ocean to Marseilles.

"The United States are large consumers of sulfur. In 1904 their consumption was 508,578 tons, of which 152,878 came from Sicily. Nearly one-third the Sicilian product was taken by the United States, and probably the competition of American sulfur will greatly diminish the exportation to America, which was 30,000 tons less in 1906 than in 1905.

"The method of extraction in Louisiana is particularly economical; it is the invention of Mr. H. Trasch and consists in melting the sulfur in the mine itself and forcing it up in a liquid state by means of comprest air. . . . . .

"To this end a system of three concentric iron tubes is introduced into the shaft. Through the exterior tube water superheated to 165° C. [339° F.] is introduced. . . . The melted sulfur

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surrounds the lower end of the system of tubes. Air under pressure is brought into the intermediate tube, and the liquid sulfur is thus forced up through the central tube. This ingenious process, analogous to those used in obtaining petroleum and salt, gives sulfur at so low a price that competition with Europe is made possible. . . . . .

"After America, France is the country that imports most Sicilian sulfur—more than 100,000 tons a year, or nine-tenths of the total importation. Importation from America has not yet assumed great importance, but if the Union Sulfur Company succeed, as they think they will, in mining a daily average of 3,500 tons, the Louisiana mines will take first rank, hitherto occupied by those of Sicily."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

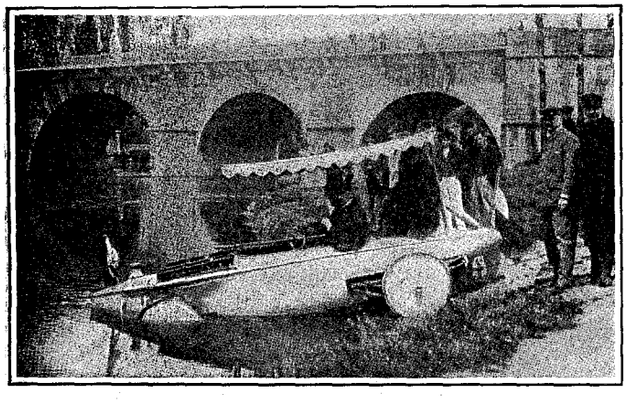
AN AMPHIBIOUS AUTOMOBILE

THE idea of building a vehicle that should run both on land and in the water seems to have fascinated inventors from very early times. A century ago Oliver Evans made a carriage that crost Philadelphia from river to river by steam and then paddled off over the water. Such successes as this, however, have resulted in no practical applications. The latest automobile amphibian is that of Ravaillier, a Parisian engineer, and the accompanying views, taken from *L'Automobile* (Paris), show that it will really do what is claimed for it. We translate a few descriptive paragraphs from the paper just named. We read:

"Mr. Ravaillier has constructed an amphibious automobile, capable of traveling both on dry land and on water. This would evidently be a very convenient method of touring in a region where there are no bridges over the rivers, altho we may well ask whether, in such half-civilized places, there would be enough roads to make a journey by automobile possible.

"Evidently this is not generally the case, but there are countries where conditions might be favorable. Have we not read quite recently, in the papers, that an American explorer, preparing an expedition into the polar regions, is planning to take with him combined automobiles and boats that will carry him over the ice as far as it goes, from which point he will proceed by water?

"At any rate, whether the opportunities offered to the curious machine constructed by Mr. Ravaillier are great or small, . . . his boat-carriage is certainly original and built with sufficient ingenuity to deserve a few words of description. The body has in



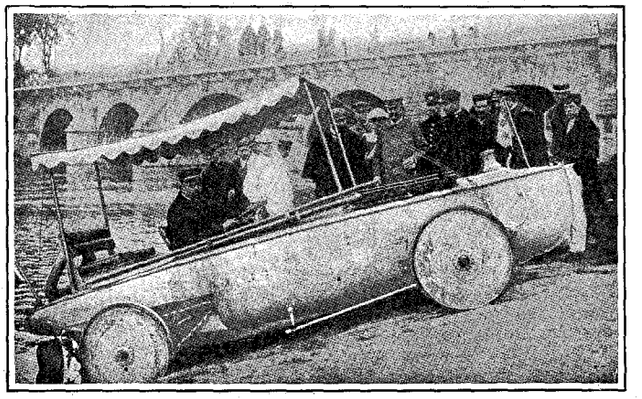
THE SWIMMING AUTO.
Entering the water.

general the form of a boat's hull, but there is a place in it to hold the chains that operate the rear wheels.

"The hull, if we may so call it, is of steel. It is mounted on axles passing through water-tight tubes. The motor is of twenty horse-power. It has all the features of an ordinary automobile motor—change of speed, with reversibility, etc. The speed-changing axle is prolonged and operates a gear that runs a screw-propeller at the rear. A rudder, also at the rear, is controlled by the steering-gear.

"When in the water the carriage floats and is operated like an ordinary boat. It may leave the water by means of its motor wheels, if the bank has not a slope of more than 15 per cent. If the inclination is greater than this, the vehicle is drawn out by means of tackle attached to a tree or a rock and operated by means of a small windlass placed in the bow and connected with the motor."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VEGETABLE MILK AND CHEESE—A vegetable substitute for milk, used largely in China, is made there from the seeds of



LEAVING THE WATER.

the *Soja hispida*, or oily Chinese bean (soy-bean), we are told by Francis Marre in *La Nature* (Paris, June 8). He says:

"To obtain it the seeds are first boiled and then prest, making a sort of purée which when dissolved in water makes a very nourishing vegetable milk. When treated with a mineral salt . . . it coagulates and may be made into a kind of cheese (*to-fou*) which plays an important part in the dietary of the Chinese and Japanese. . . . It is generally eaten fresh, . . . but may be cooked and preserved by salting or smoking. In commerce three principal varieties of vegetable cheese are found: one, which is fermented, is white, yellow, or gray, and has a piquant taste like that of Roquefort; the second is salty and white, resembling goats'-milk cheese, and the third is smoky and like Gruyère. . . . Soy-cheese is so cheap that enough to serve a man for a day costs less than a centime [$\frac{1}{5}$ cent], or fifty or sixty times less than an equal quantity of animal cheese.

"As for the food-value of soy-milk it is sensibly equal to that of cow's milk; it contains important quantities of legumin, whose chemical constitution is very close to that of casein. Mr. Li-Yu-Ying, an *attaché* of the Chinese legation at Paris, . . . is endeavoring to introduce the culture of soy into France."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES

REPLYING to a correspondent's question about the so-called "soul-weighing" experiments recently described in these columns, *The National Druggist* (St. Louis, July) notes that if such a test is to be of any value whatever the body of the decedent must be placed, before death, entirely nude, upon a pair of balances delicate to the minutest fraction of a grain. "Every particle of moisture and the secretions of the body escaping at the moment of death must be taken cognizance of and weighed with the corpse, and that by an expert, with years of experience, the exhalations of the body with the rest. The manifest impossibility of this feat, that is to say, with any apparatus known to and likely to be operated by such 'physicians' as curry public notice as those who have given the matter out for publication—men altogether unknown to the great body of physicians of the country—is apparent."

"THAT Americans do not hesitate to celebrate the 'Glorious Fourth' with firecrackers of foreign manufacture, even those made by the anti-labor-union 'heathen Chinee,' was again abundantly evidenced this week," says *Shipping Illustrated* (New York, July 6). "During the past year, from June 14, 1906, to March 21, 1907—what may be called a complete firecracker season—there were exported from Hongkong to New York direct nineteen large steamer cargoes of goods, among which were firecrackers to the amount of nearly 100,000 packages. The statistics at hand are not complete, but the season of 1905–06 showed a total of 63,261, and the season of 1904–05 a total of 81,835 packages, while the present is said to be one of the heaviest seasons on record for importations. And these 'packages,' while furnishing considerable freight for foreign ships, imply a very great many crackers in each. This should go to show that the use of crackers is not only the cheapest, but the most un-American way in which to celebrate."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

BRITISH AND AMERICAN METHODISM

THAT American Methodism has departed from the standards of primitive simplicity still preserved in England seems to have been imprest upon a recent British visitor. In our issue of June 15 we recorded the visit to our shores of Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., a prominent British Methodist layman, whose mission was in the interests of a brotherhood "for binding more closely together the federated forces of Methodism throughout the world." In a letter contributed to *The Methodist Recorder* (London, July 11) upon his return, he reports the sympathetic welcome his ideas received, and in addition draws some interesting comparisons between the outward aspects of Methodism presented by America and England. A matter of some apparent surprize to him was "one of the wealthiest and most luxuriously equipped Methodist churches in New York, off Fifth Avenue." He describes it in these terms:

"The church was carpeted throughout. The low rostrum was adorned with flowers. Elegantly drest ladies fanned themselves. All around was somber elegance. Owing to the heat, the families were rapidly leaving New York, but the congregation was good. The galleries, however, were empty, but for that most important and potent feature the 'quartet.' God preserve British Methodism—from the 'quartet'! The Fifth-avenue church spends, I am told, an enormous sum annually upon these four singers. They are certainly very accomplished performers. The music they sang was of a high order; but after all a Methodist church is not a music-hall. The finest singing I heard while away, and the largest congregations I saw, were at the famous St. James's Church in Montreal, architecturally, I suppose, one of the finest buildings Methodism can show, and at the large colored Methodist church at Washington, where my boy and I were the only whites in a congregation numbering some 1,500. At both these churches the singing was congregational and very attractive. Personally, I did not feel at home at the Fifth-avenue church until we came to the sermon. So far as I was concerned, the preacher redeemed the situation. His sermon was preached, and not read. His language was scholarly and ornate; he preached the living gospel with manifest power. The Methodist minister of the Fifth-avenue church is no clerical sycophant, tempering his teaching to the tastes of his flock. . . . . .

"Unfortunately I had only one Sunday to spend in New York. I felt I should like to see the two extremes of New York Methodism—something corresponding to our Gothic suburban Methodist church at home at one end of the scale, and the crowded democratic mission-hall at the other. I soon found, however, that there is nothing in New York, nothing in Chicago, nothing in Philadelphia, nothing so far as I could learn in any other American city similar to the great mission-halls holding two to four thousand people which British Methodism has in recent years erected in our great cities. It is quite true that there are small 'mission centers' in the poorer parts of New York, where the rich 'up-town' churches 'do mission work' on a small scale. The explanation, or I should prefer to call it the excuse, for the absence of the great mission-hall, given to me in New York, and also in Chicago, is that the city is deserted and the population too cosmopolitan. I walked on Sunday night through these 'empty' streets. The tram-cars were crowded; the music-halls were open; tens of thousands of people thronged the roads; half the shops in the poorer streets seemed open; the saloons were doing a roaring trade."

Put into a brief compass his views of American Methodism are exprest in the following comparative method:

"1. The connectional spirit which pervades British Methodism, binding our people so closely together, does not exist to anything like the same degree in America. Methodism there is more congregational. The circuit system seems in the large cities to be comparatively rare.

"2. The lay preacher is almost extinct. Nothing surprized my American Methodist audiences more than to be told that out of the 26,000 or 27,000 sermons preached next Sunday in the chapels and mission-halls of British Wesleyan Methodism, nearly 20,000 will be preached by unordained laymen. And yet this is the class more than any other from which England draws her political speakers, her municipal rulers, her Labor M.P.'s.

"3. American Methodism does not seem to me to be as democratically governed as in the old land; nor have her laity as great a share in control and in initiative. Liberty has walked backward.

"4. I doubt whether Methodism in the United States has the hold upon the working-classes which British Methodism has of late years secured. In England the weight of Methodism has not for half a century been flung into the scale against popular rights and social reform, even when they clashed with vested interests and the privileges of the few. Whether such is the case in America I do not know.

"5. In the wealth and social influence of its individual members, the Methodism of the States is, I think, far ahead of the old country. No state church exerts there her dominating and withering power. Its educational institutions controlled directly by the church are far, very far, in advance of those in our land."

JESUS AS A NATURE-LOVER

ONE can appreciate how much Jesus thought and talked of nature, by comparing his discourse with that of Paul, his greatest interpreter. Paul was a man of the city, and did his work in the great centers of population and business, points out Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D.D., in the New York *Observer* (July 18). Jesus, on the other hand, "was reared in the little village of Nazareth, and his teaching is connected with lake and hillsides, and reflects the scenery of Galilee." Paul refers to nature but twice, observes this writer, pointing the occasions:

"Once in his speech at Lystra, where he speaks of 'rains from heaven and fruitful seasons,' and again in the letter to the Roman Christians, where he compares the Gentiles to a wild-olive branch grafted on the cultivated Israelitish tree, a comparison that shows his ignorance of practical farming, for no farmer grafts a wild branch on a cultivated tree, but just the reverse. He almost never refers to animals, and when he does it is with no kindly feeling. 'Doth God care for oxen?' he asks in scorn when he finds the humane provision in Deuteronomy that an ox employed to tread corn shall be left unmuzzled so that he can eat as he works. It strikes Paul as far beneath God's dignity to provide for oxen in his law, and he concludes that the verse has a hidden meaning and applies to ministers of the gospel, who are to be sustained by those to whom they minister."

Over Jesus, on the other hand, "the beauty of nature cast its spell." We read:

"He said of the commonest wild flowers, 'Even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.' It was not the startling and grand in scenery that imprest him. There are no such allusions to the mighty and magnificent aspects of nature in his sayings as one finds in the Psalms or Job or the prophets. There is nothing like 'Deep calleth unto deep at the noise of thy waterfalls,' or 'Therefore will we not fear, tho the earth do change, and tho the mountains be shaken into the heart of the seas; tho the waters thereof roar and be troubled, tho the mountains tremble with the swelling thereof'; or in Job, 'Hast thou entered into the springs of the sea, or hast thou walked in the recesses of the deep? Where is the way to the dwelling of light? And as for darkness where is the place thereof? Hast thou entered into the treasuries of the snow, or hast thou seen the treasuries of the hail?' or Amos's description of 'Him that maketh Pleiades and Orion, and turneth deep darkness into the morning, and maketh the day dark with night; that calleth for the waters of the sea, and poureth them out upon the face of the earth.' It is nature in its quiet and usual moods that one finds in Jesus's references to it. . . . . .

"One feels that Jesus never lost a child's sense of wonder at the things he saw in his Father's beautiful house, and it did not take the unusual and striking to draw out his admiration."

Enlarging upon his theme the writer points out that one finds in

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Jesus's sayings "the most vivid pictures of the scenes about him sketched in the briefest compass of words, but, like the diminutive paintings of some of the old Dutch masters, giving a very complete and detailed impression of the landscape." Thus:

"There is a typical Syrian field with its four kinds of soil and the fate the seed encounters on each; houses on rock and sand foundations, standing or tumbling before the sweeping storm of wind and rain; a flock of sheep under various circumstances, called out of the fold by the shepherd's well-known voice or following him to pasture, or scattered by a wolf's attack, or left in some place of security while the shepherd goes off over the mountains after the one sheep that has strayed away; a hen gathering her brood under her protecting wings; a vineyard with its hedge and tower and wine-press, and laborers bearing the burden and heat of the day.

"How many of the plants of the country are familiar to us from his allusions to them—the tiny mustard-seed that grows into a shrub large enough for birds to sit on its branches, fig-trees and thistles, wheat and tares, grape-vines and thorns, the marsh-reed swaying in the breeze, the wild flower in the meadow so beautiful to look at and yet after all a mere weed to be cut down and used for fuel!

"How many dumb creatures he refers to—foxes and wolves, oxen, sheep, goats, swine, the camel, the ass, the calf being fatted for a festal occasion, the scavenger dogs that hang about the streets of an Eastern village, and the little pet dogs waiting under the table for scraps of the children's food; chickens, doves, sparrows, ravens, eagles gathering hungrily about a carcass, birds hovering over the sower to pick up the seed, and birds quietly going to sleep at evening in the branches of a tree. He brings them in in the most personal sayings that give us glimpses into his own feelings and thoughts. One realizes that he must often have looked wistfully at the foxes creeping into their holes as night came on, and the birds composing their feathers as they went to roost, and contrasted their apparently homelike feelings with his own homelessness in a world that treated his ideals as utter strangers, so that 'the Son of Man hadn't even where to lay his head.' It is striking that when he wishes to express his tenderest affection for his unresponsive people the illustration that comes to his mind is not a heart-broken human mother, but a hen calling her chickens and snuggling them under her wings; and his own consideration for dumb creatures appears when in his cleansing of the Temple he overturns the tables of the money-changers and drives out their proprietors with a scourge of small cords, but spares the piled-up cages with doves, and, instead of upsetting them roughly, says to their venders:

"'Take these hence.'"

Courtesy of the New York "Observer."

HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D.,

Who declares that the pictures of nature presented in the words of Jesus are "like the diminutive paintings of some of the old Dutch masters."

Jesus never speaks "sentimentally of the language of sunsets or the sighing of the breeze or the laughter of the running brook," the writer affirms. Nor does he, dramatizing the view of science, indict nature for its cruelty and call it 'red in tooth and claw.'" But—

"He started with God his Father whom he found in his own conscience and whom he lived with in such complete oneness o purpose that he could say to people, 'Look at me and you see the Father.' And then he cast his eyes about and saw the same God at work in everything. Jesus never made a distinction between natural and supernatural, ordinary occurrences and miracles. The feeding of the ravens every morning with the things they picked up on the ground was as truly God's act as the raising of Lazarus from the grave. God had a hand in everything that took place. Not a sparrow falls to the ground without your Father. The food we work for and grow and prepare comes from him as certainly as the five loaves that went around among five thousand. God is in everything. What we call the laws of nature are merely our labels for the discoveries we have made of the ways in which God usually works. But because God works methodically and not capriciously, it is none the less his doing."

A PEACE CONGRESS FOR THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

CAN Christendom repeat the Hague experiment in meeting together in congress for the restoration of the peace of the church? The question is debated by the religious press as a result of the publication of a letter addrest to Pius X. on Christmas Day of 1906 by the Bishop of West Texas. No answer has as yet been received by Bishop Johnston, it is stated; but it is probable that the letter reached the Pope, since it is made the subject of comment in American Roman-Catholic journals. They all agree that "there is a tone of manifest sincerity and desire for God's glory in the letter, which leads one to hope that sooner or later he [Bishop Johnston] will find the rest and comfort he so desires in the bosom of our Holy Mother, the Church." Bishop Johnston's letter, which was printed in *The Churchman* (New York, July 13) and *The Living Church* (Milwaukee, July 20), deplores "the tidal drift away from all organized Christianity," now observable in the Christian world, and sees "but one remedy" for "the most fearful calamity which has yet befallen the human family." That remedy is "the restoration of that unity for which our Lord prayed," and which, according to Bishop Johnston, "must be effected on the basis of the few fundamental principles of our religion . . . briefly and clearly summarized in the Apostles' Creed." The sections of the letter asking the Pope to inaugurate the means of effecting the unity of Christendom are as follows:

"Can you not rise to the occasion and call a congress, not a council, of all Christians, to discuss, with a view to future action, the necessary steps to restore to Christianity that splendid influence it once exerted upon humanity, but which it is in danger of being deprived of by 'our unhappy divisions,' which now paralyze its power, and, but for the promise of its perpetuity, would threaten its very existence?

"When the world Powers, including heathen nations, are preparing to meet at The Hague, to endeavor to secure the peace of the world, is it not an unspeakable shame that all Christians can not hold a similar meeting to secure the peace of the church? And as this conference owes its existence to the temporal head of the Eastern branch of the church, how eminently fitting would it be that the congress I propose should be called by the spiritual head of the largest branch of the Western church!

"Such a meeting as this called by the Pope at this critical juncture would thrill all Christendom to the center with hope and joy, and cause the powers of darkness to tremble lest they should lose their present evil domination over the human race, such large portions of which they still hold in bondage.

"Such a beginning would be taken as an earnest of better things to come, and all Christians, everywhere, would begin again, as in the early days of Christianity, to look to Rome as a leader in the great forward movement of humanity toward its final goal of redemption from the power of evil, in a kingdom of righteousness here on this earth, in which the right shall finally and forever triumph over wrong; and for which our Lord teaches us daily to pray; and which, according to his sure word of promise, is 'the one, far-off, divine event to which the whole creation moves,' when 'the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the

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waters cover the sea.' To have set in motion influences which would finally work out such blest results would surely secure for you, on our meeting with the Master, not many years hence, the joyful greeting, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!'"

The Congregationalist and Christian World (Boston), commenting on the Bishop's letter, presents a sympathetically hopeful view of the ends which he contemplates. Thus:

"To many Protestants it will no doubt seem preposterous to imagine that such a call from the Pope of Rome would be responded to by all branches of the Christian Church. Yet probably the last source to which the world would have looked for a call to a congress of all nations in the interests of universal peace was the Czar of Russia, the most autocratic power in Europe. Nevertheless his call has been twice issued, and practically every civilized nation has sent representatives to the conference now in session at The Hague. It is due to the Czar's initiative that great progress has been made during the opening years of the twentieth century toward the political unity of mankind, tho no one expects the ushering in of universal peace in this generation. Is not the time approaching when Christian bodies of every name could profitably meet to consider ways of ameliorating the contentions which have greatly hindered the progress of Christianity throughout the world, and of cooperation in fields where they have common difficulties to overcome? Is not this the most opportune time of the Christian era for such a congress, when the greatest movements of history are being planned to win the whole world to Christ? Is not Rome, the center from which the light of the gospel of Christ radiated through the world in the first Christian centuries, the fit place for such a congress? Is it unreasonable to think that Pope Pius X. may recognize that this may be the greatest opportunity of the church in modern times?"

The Freeman's Journal (New York, Roman Catholic) expresses, in an independent capacity, sympathy "with Bishop Johnston's desire to have something done to remedy the evils he sees and deplores"; but it "can not see how a congress such as he proposes would be productive of the beneficial results he confidently anticipates." It continues:

"Suppose a congress of all Christian denominations should meet as a result of an appeal made by the Pope, what then? Would the Protestant denominations represented in such a congress be willing to approve of and accept the means for creating and perpetuating Christian unity, which Christ himself furnished when he established his church, promising her at the same time that he would be with her to the end of time: 'Go teach all nations . . . whatsoever I commanded you, and lo, I am with you all days'?

"Until the various sects are willing to accept the teachings of the church, thus divinely commissioned, the work of disintegration will steadily go on. Sincere Protestants like Bishop Johnston may deplore the results of this disintegration as manifested in the loss of faith in Christianity itself, but there is no help for it. Protestantism did its best to destroy the Christian unity that existed from the days of Christ and his apostles, and now it has only itself to blame for the sad results to which the Bishop of West Texas calls attention."

The Christian Advocate (New York, Methodist Episcopal) sees the chief difficulty in the way of such a congress to be the impossibility of making it representative. It says:

"The Church of England—through its bishops—and the Protestant Episcopal Church have determined that they will not take a step toward recognizing the orders or the validty of ministers not ordained by bishops of their own churches, the Roman-Catholic Church, or the Greek Church. The Pope will never give up his supremacy, neither will he ever accept the Greek Church unless it will accept that supremacy. A congress by the Pope of all great religious bodies could not be representative. The issue is too sharp. The Roman Church dreams that all other bodies will finally disintegrate, and that a large part of Protestantism will affiliate with it. But the irresistible force and the immovable obstacle exist, and it is better for each communion having principles for which it would die, to continue spreading its own views as widely as it can."

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS ARRAIGNED

THE theological schools have been utterly routed in their efforts to meet the necessities of to-day as regards the production of capable and true religious leadership for the people. So asserts the Rev. A. A. Berle, D.D., in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (Oberlin, July), viewing the theological schools as "the natural custodians of the ministerial profession." That profession they have suffered "to sink steadily in the public esteem, and have offered absolutely nothing in the last fifteen years to stem the tide against the leadership of the ministry." Continuing his vigorous arraignment he declares that the theological schools "not only have not made the best use of the materials which the churches have sent them, but have destroyed the initiative, the force, and the natural power of many young men who have been given to them for training and discipline." He continues:

"Judged by the result and their present helpless attitude, which is one of discomfited chagrin, varied only by alternate whimpering and apology, they have been as completely outclassed in the struggle with the world for leadership as tho they have none of the splendid and masterful traditions of pulpit power and pulpit leadership which is theirs behind them. As the case stands to-day, the theological school is a discredited professional institution. It is discredited, too, while it sees awakening all about it, even in the university of which it is a part, a moral wave of unsurpassed power and intensity. While the ethical note of society is in some respects the most insistent, and the enthusiasms of politics and statesmanship are increasingly moral, the schools of theology have been unable to connect this moral enthusiasm with the profession of preaching and religious teaching, and have seen one after another of their normal functions in the social and educational world taken from them, till they have merely the semblance of leadership, and are the pathetic residua of a glory which once produced unchallenged mastery of the instinctive hopes and fears of the masses of the American people."

The causes for this situation lie in the fact, so the writer believes, that the "schools" have for the past twenty years "turned out men who were thinking of the school and the professional ideal, rather than the human and the religious ideal. They have sent into the churches men who blanched at the expression of any opinions which aroused debate. They have sent into the religious contest, the fiercest and the most deadly known to the human heart and mind, men who have tried to insist that the passion, the feeling, the thinking, the experience of the masses, was merely ignorant foolishness and twaddle, which were not worthy of the educated preacher's notice." We read further:

"This is not saying that there is not here and there a lively human interest, which occasionally takes a march through the slums, and tries to acquaint itself with the life of the 'other half,' and goes through the regulation 'sociological' discussions and the like. But it has no fire, it contemplates no sacrifice, it has in it none of the apostolic dash and interest that makes the history of the New-Testament leaders such a passionate, thrilling narrative. Like school, like preacher, as a rule. We have the 'conservative,' who is bent on maintaining the old landmarks, and we have the 'advanced,' who have mastered a beautiful sneer for the men who have not assimilated their own particular theological fad; but neither the conservatives nor the advanced, as a rule, have the fire, the passion, the power, nor the great longing, which is itself the preliminary to every true utterance of the soul in speech. The labor leaders know it better. The Socialists make a better use of the New Testament, for the purposes of moral appeal, at this very moment, than do the majority of the ministers of the gospel. The present writer has heard a dozen impassioned Socialists, addressing audiences aggregating ten thousand people, make a finer, a more effective, a more dramatic, and a more moral use of the figures, the illustrations, and the moral teaching of the gospels, in a single evening, than he has heard from any dozen preachers in a month in the last twenty years. Like every other preacher, he has been amazed to hear *his* Bible, *his* Lord, *his* doctrine, *his* religious standpoint made to serve the uses of a propaganda which has everywhere the aspect and the appeal of a religion."

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LETTERS AND ART

THE FOUNDATION-STONES OF HISTORY

TO smooth the path of the historian of the future as well as to lay bare the foundation-stones of our economic life is a work now being executed by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The first volume of a series of fifty quarto volumes which will comprize an "Index of Economic Material in Documents of the States of the United States," has just been published. It deals with the State of Maine. A prefatory note explains that "altho the index is confined to matter of economic importance, the term 'economic' has been given a broad interpretation, and it is believed that the index will constitute a useful addition to the resources of students of almost any aspect of American history." The sources from whence the material is drawn are the printed reports of administrative officers, legislative committees, and special commissions of each State, together with the messages of the governors to the State legislatures. This work, which when completed will be of such extraordinary importance in assisting research, is conducted by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, librarian of the department of documents in the New York Public Library. These State indexes, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post* (July 17), "will, in many cases, furnish State officials with the first intimation that certain publications have ever been issued by their departments, while there has probably never been such a series published of like extent and importance bearing the name of a woman as editor." Some further details of the work of investigation necessary to the compilation of these lists, now under way at the Astor Library, is given by the writer:

ADELAIDE R. HASSE,

From a drawing by Hilda Hasse.

Miss Hasse, who ranks as the highest authority on the subject of public documents, organized the government collection at Washington, also that in the New York Public Library, and is now editing the index of economic material in public documents to be published under the Carnegie Foundation.

"To search the collections and catalogs of libraries of historical and other learned societies, records of book sales, and private collections, for State documents, is the foundation of the work of Miss Hasse. For eight years she has been building up the document department of the New York Public Library, until at the present time it contains about one hundred and fifty thousand volumes of official documents of the United States Government, of the States of the Union, and of foreign countries. There is probably no such collection anywhere else in the world, and when it is made available in its completeness, in the new building of the New York Public Library, it will be visited by the historians, statesmen, and scholars of our States, and those of other countries, in order to have access to a complete file of the official publications of their own countries. Until very recently there has been an amazing degree of indifference on the part of many of our States to the preservation of the records of their official history, and the reports of State officers and legislatures were viewed so indifferently that no one thought of preserving them because of their future historical value. . . . . .

"The staff of young women employed in making the notes and data for the index of economic material in the State documents seem to find the reports of State officials interesting reading, and show the greatest enthusiasm over them. A knowledge of languages is a necessity in much of the work, for many States print reports and circulars in several languages. Wisconsin, for instance, has issued documents in as many as six languages, while Louisiana publishes most of her State documents in French as well as English. One of the indexers is a Russian, and is much interested in the subject of immigration. In explaining her interest in State documents she turned to the page in the completed Maine volume, headed 'Migration,' saying: 'Behold, in 1815 that State speaks sadly of the "Ohio fever," that leads her people to forsake their own Maine, and in 1856 and 1861 begin an agitation for immigration that lasts until 1895, when the officers of the State complain of the dangers of increased immigration. There is material for me when I debate the question before my society. Altho these books are said to be for the use of learned men, I find in them much of use to me, and it makes these documents interesting.'

"Miss Hasse's interest is confined to no special question, but finds in the driest report or longest table of statistics some new light on current affairs and rejoices in the accumulation of data that will afford the historian material for a better understanding of the elements that go to make up a nation."

Miss Hasse's career, the writer in *The Evening Post* goes on to say, "has an element of the romantic for one dealing with such dull material as public documents are thought to be." We read:

"Sixteen years ago she entered a public library for the first time in her life, to apply for the position of library attendant; this was in Los Angeles, Cal., and she got the appointment in the library that was just being organized. Within a year she was made assistant librarian, and in that library began the study of arrangement and indexing of United States public documents. At the end of three years she sent a check-list of the publications of the Department of Agriculture to Washington to have that department verify it. The officials wrote that she had indexed some publications that the department had no record of and did not know it had published. The Department of Agriculture published Miss Hasse's list as a special bulletin, with an introduction stating that the necessity for such a list had long been recognized as being a valuable aid to students, librarians, and the department itself.

"The fact that a girl in Los Angeles had executed this 'necessity' that the department had not got round to in the fifty-four years of its existence aroused some comment in Washington, and as the office of the superintendent of documents had just been created, Miss Hasse was offered the position of document librarian, altho she knew no one in Washington, and had never been east of Chicago in her life. Her work in the document office was summed up in a report by the superintendent, in which he said that 'the library of the documents of the United States Government as long as it shall endure will remain a monument to the intelligence, zeal, and industry of Adelaide R. Hasse.' There had never been collected a complete file of the publications of the Government assembled into a library; each department and the Capitol storehouses were choked with tons of government publications piled in disorderly heaps. Hundreds of thousands of volumes were moved and inspected until the name of Miss Hasse became a terror to an army of government 'helpers,' who under her leadership delved into cellars and attics without air or light, but always documents and more documents, Miss Hasse holding a candle, while a line of men passed the weighty words of legislators as a ship's crew passes coal. Then Dr. Billings, the director of the New York Public Library, who so thoroughly recognizes the value of 'official literature,' which is the polite term for public documents, got Miss Hasse to come to New York and set her to work to make the greatest collection of its kind in the world."

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ROMANTIC OUIDA

WHILE the English literary world has shown itself shocked at the revelations of the distressful conditions into which the once popular novelist "Ouida" has fallen, there is to be seen a variety of opinion as to the manner in which her distresses should be relieved. Many of these opinions imply an estimate of her real literary value and the obligation which she laid upon the world for the pleasures she has provided it. Attention was called to her by the publication of her name among the receivers of pensions granted by the British Government under the Civil List Act, and the following day *The Daily Mail* (London, July 12) printed a story describing her as reduced by poverty to the necessity of living at Massarosa, Italy, "in a squalid milkman's cottage." Besides this she was reported as broken in health, having gone without food for four days in one instance and having lost the sight of one eye from the exposure of a night when she was obliged to go without shelter. The recital of these sufferings brought from her sister novelist, Miss Marie Corelli, the following generous and sympathetic appreciation. We quote from *The Daily Mail* (London):

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OUIDA,

Whose sudden descent from affluence to dire poverty is "like a situation out of one of her own books."

"SIR—Every one who has read the fine novels 'In Maremma' and 'Wanda,' two of the most beautiful word-pictures ever given to English literature, must be profoundly touched and deeply grieved by the sad account in *The Daily Mail* of the privations and sufferings of the gifted authoress 'Ouida,' who, whatever faults certain carping critics may have been pleased to find with her in her prosperous days, is second to none of our modern romancists for poetic diction, versatile imagination, and incisive wit, the latter quality being most brilliantly distinctive in such works as 'Princess Napraxine,' 'Othmar,' 'Friendship,' and 'Guilderoy.'

"It should also be remembered that no living writer has ever more eloquently pleaded the cause of the poor Italian peasantry than 'Ouida' in her 'Village Commune,' while, if the art of simple grace and perfect pathos be demanded, no one can read without tears her gem-like little stories of 'The Dog of Flanders' and 'Umiltà.' That a writer who has given so much intellectual pleasure to thousands should have suffered in the manner so graphically described in your columns is surely one of the most piteous episodes in literary history. The small government pension just granted to her may help to keep the wolf from the door, but it is surely not sufficient to testify to 'Ouida' herself that public admiration for her undoubted genius, which must be felt by all independent readers of fiction who have the strength of mind to dissociate themselves from the misleading criticism which has, with considerable malignity, been frequently and unjustly passed upon a woman-novelist far more brilliantly endowed than most of her contemporaries.

"I venture to suggest that a 'fund,' started by *The Daily Mail* for the purpose of placing 'Ouida' far above all anxiety for the rest of her days, would meet with a quick and generous response, and in full anticipation that such a fund will be started I enclose my check for £25 as a first contribution."

The London *Spectator*, confining its attention to the grant from the Civil List, "can not see that the grant is justifiable," even admitting that 'Ouida's "intentions may have been infinitely better than her novels." It adds:

"She may have thought that she was making sacrifices in order to serve the public. But at all events the business of the Government is only to estimate her services and take into consideration her financial circumstances. It is impossible to admit that she satisfies the conditions both of public service and poverty. Altho we are extremely sorry to learn from *The Daily Mail* of Friday that her circumstances have been so greatly reduced, those circumstances call rather for a subscription among her readers than for a state grant. No doubt, with all their defects, her stories have carried innumerable 'tired people' to the 'Islands of the Blest.' Yet we suppose the 'tired people' paid their passage-money, and this in the course of time must have amounted to a considerable sum. Is it right that one who deliberately chose a popular form of fiction, a form of fiction that was 'the fashion' for some thirty years, upon which to exercise her pen, and who has earned a good deal of money, and ought to have saved some of it, should be preferred to other writers of serious literary accomplishments whose work by its very nature did not, and indeed could not, bring them in so much?"

The New York *Evening Post* is not much concerned with the literary question, but notes the picturesque side of Ouida's career. Her sudden descent from affluence to poverty, it observes, "is like a situation out of Ouida's books." And it goes on to reflect that "Ouida is quite capable of spending her annual stipend on one lavish feast for all the homeless dogs in Florence." There is this further word:

"To the extent, however, that she is very far above the commonplace mob of us, she is also above the need of our commiseration. It is only to be hoped that the authors of our own best sellers are wise enough to invest their earnings in New York rather than in Italian real estate."

The Chicago *Tribune*, while admitting that "opinions will differ as to the benefit Ouida has conferred on English literature," adds:

"It is true that so much that is meretricious has been lumped with so much that is good he must be a dispassionate critic to speak with patience. And strange it is that one who could on occasion turn out a little story that is a classic in its beauty, its simplicity, its perfection of literary form, and exquisiteness of sentiment, could follow it with the cheapest kind of hysterical and erotic nonsense. Ouida's literary work was fashioned after the style of her manners—now charming and irresistibly gracious, now rude and insufferable beyond description. It must have been Ouida whom the discouraged gentleman had in mind when, in speaking of the artistic temperament, he said that the artistic temperament is merely another name for bad manners.

"But whatever may be thought of Ouida's literary accomplishment nobody will regret that her material necessities have been relieved. . . . Possibly the Government was not profoundly moved by the merit of her literary offerings, but at least it reflected that she had been for many years a notable literary character, that she had contributed more or less to the happiness of many reading people, and doubtless deserved the small sum of money set apart to make more comfortable her few remaining years."

Something unexpected is seen by *The Evening Sun* (New York) in the bestowal of a pension "by a government which stands in very proper awe of the nonconformist conscience." It recalls that "Ouida when she was at her prime was not considered—well, quite proper as a novelist. And a representative and spokesman of British respectability like the late lamented Alfred Tennyson was reported to have found in her books an indication of the modern deterioration that he described so eloquently in his second 'Locksley Hall.'" However, judgments such as these need to be seen in their historic perspective, according to the vision of the Philadelphia *Press*, which offers this reflection:

"Poor Ouida was much scolded by proper people twenty years ago and more; but the naughty youth who seek her novels now under the impression that they are improper, find that Ouida's frills, ruffles, and flounces are like the hoop-skirts of her earlier novels, dully, rotundly decorous, save as an occasional swift movement suggests more than is seen, and comes too infrequently to be exciting. She may have been improper once, but by the side, for instance, of 'What Maisie Knew,' Ouida was a child of infantile ignorance."

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A CHASM IN ART BRIDGED

THE connecting links binding together the art of the East and of the West have lately come into the possession of archeologists. Berlin has received as the result of two exploring expeditions remarkable finds from the sand-buried caves of Turfan, bordering the desert of Chinese Turkestan. Most notable among these recoveries, according to *Continental Correspondence* (Berlin), "are the paintings in fresco style with which the walls of the excavated temples and palaces were covered." The colors are well preserved. Numerous, often life-size, figures of men and animals, the decorative treatment of plants, and symbolic figures give a clear idea of a hitherto unknown period of culture flourishing in these remote regions. Most important of all is the proof here furnished "of a direct connection between the art of Eastern Asia and that of the Western community of nations." If the inherent qualities of these artistic remains were in themselves not sufficient, many writings in various languages, it is asserted, "were unearthed at the same time, so that we can fix the origin of these paintings with sufficient accuracy." We read further:

"The finds lead us back to the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries of our era and represent the state of culture in these remote regions, before Mohammedanism achieved its complete mastery. It is a mixture of Buddhistic, Indian, New-Persian, Christian, and Chinese accomplishments that we have before us, and from its study many a puzzle of the history of East-Asian art is at once solved. We may now follow in detail the gradual transition from the Hellenistic to the Chinese styles. If we are struck at the great resemblance of many traits in these pictures to peculiarities of modern Japanese works of art, the old supposition that the best features of the decorative style of Japanese art go in the end back to Greek influences is now fully substantiated."

If we compare these pictures with the later works of Chinese, Korean, and Japanese pictorial art, continues this writer, there is hardly any essential progress noticeable. "On the contrary, since the seventeenth century Chinese and Korean painting seems to have lost much of its former excellence, while Japan in the period of its seclusion carefully preserved its good tradition. The consequence is that in modern times the development of Eastern art appears the more satisfactory the farther east we go, *i.e.*, the more distant from the common origin in Chinese Turkestan."

IMPROVISATIONS IN PLACE OF DRAMAS

A DEVICE which might be depended upon to relieve the theatrical profession of its surplus and incompetent material has been proposed by Mme. Yvette Guilbert. It is the substitution of "improvisation" for the modern drama. Indeed, she has a hopeful vision of a day when a new art of such a nature will be created. Under the new conditions "the actors will enter the arena, and the public will suggest to them certain actions to simulate, certain characters to create, ask them to give a dozen different impersonations." We shall then, according to her, possess an art which is "spontaneous and immediate," taking the place of one which is "studied and repeated, which makes us weep automatically and laugh a hundred times over, every night at the same hour." Such an art, she further suggests, will afford the "means of revealing true, sincere, and manifold talents, whose destinies will no longer be guided by the author, the stage manager, the director." It is quite clear that the exactions of such an art would rob the theater of all but the most highly talented of its actors. Fanciful as the proposition seems, it is perhaps worth while to follow this artist, who is more than a mere mime, into some of the byways of her idea. She says, writing in *The Daily Mail* (London):

"How long will it be before we have a theater of improvisors? How long before the abolition of theatrical slavery? How long before the possibility of showing in twenty minutes the artistic nobility of Sarah Bernhardt, the humanity of La Duse, the wit of Réjane, the farce of Galipaux—distinction, beauty, ugliness, laughter, tears, love, life, and death? When will that theater come into being?

"To ask us to listen to 'La Dame aux Camélias,' moaning in patience and sweetness for four long hours! Is this not rather out of date with this age of motor-cars, cinematograph, and telegraph? A whole life could explain itself in twenty minutes as well as it could in four acts. Then why continue a form of theatrical convention which is losing its power owing to its long hours of useless verbiage, often as hollow as a sauce-boat? The action itself is contained in twenty lines, sometimes less. What, then—are the same details repeated over and over again in painting and sculpture? Does Rodin play with his clay? No, he works with it. Thence his greatness.

"The dramatist is inspired by the actor. If I were an English dramatist, I believe Mr. Hawtrey would inspire me with several

YVETTE GUILBERT,

The famous French *diseuse*, who asks why we "continue a form of theatrical convention which is losing its power owing to its long hours of useless verbiage."

plays. In Paris also actors and actresses by their talent suggest sentimental and gay comedies to those authors who are seduced by their grace or their wit; this is further proof of the actor's superiority over the author.

"It very often happens that an actor refuses to play a certain part, confessing his inability to do so. He has the consciousness of his inferiority, and suggests the name of a friend who is superior to him. He has the honest and upright desire to be on a level with his task, especially if he is to interpret an author of repute. But is there ever an author who expresses the fear of being inferior to his interpreter?

"The actor's career often depends upon the success of a single rôle. An author's reputation is seldom established by the success of one play. So long as actors and authors are alive, so long will the fight remain unequal. After death, victory goes to the author. It is true, however, that dead authors are those whom independent artistes will always prefer, for with them artistes are always at peace. Managers adore them!"

The vexing quarrels between actor and author have perhaps

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never before been so stated as to put the author out of court. Hitherto he has been looked upon as the real creator, oftentimes suffering at the hands of incarnate stupidity or wilfulness or incompetence. The author, according to Mme. Guilbert, is only in the position of pleading a hopeless cause. He "can never hope to find entire satisfaction, since too many collaborators join in his productions." He furnishes nothing but the souls of the different characters, she asserts; "but as the soul is imperceptible to the touch, his contribution is a poor one—I mean in the histrionic art—while in the art of writing, in literature properly so-called, the soul furnishes the basis and motive of the masterpiece." Mme. Guilbert enlarges:

"The dramatic art is the poorest of all arts. It passes through too many hands to be able to retain its real value. It reaches the public, after it has been trampled upon and cut to pieces, in a faded condition and stript of its beauty. The author who has pored over his own sheets of paper knows his play in his own particular way, the manager who receives it looks at it with a different eye, the stage manager gives his opinion, and the actor considers it according to his own temperament and means, while the public who welcome it stare at it with a fifth eye! To this number add another dozen or more of accessory actors. Poor author! How could he expect to remain master of such an effort when so many collaborators are bound to upset the harmony?

"The best-interpreted author is the one who abandons himself to the hands of his interpreters—of course, if they are talented. If they are 'artistes,' they will easily employ the best means of utilizing his canvas. They will, perhaps, find out certain effects which the author sought to convey, but if left to themselves will discover or create other impressions, which will contain more brilliancy and taste, because they spring from a fount which produces masterpieces.

"The comedian's rôle in the drama is far superior to that of the dramatist. The comedian relies upon himself for success; he can do without the dramatist; he utilizes with ease his own forces for tragedy or comedy; if he has any talent he will use it wherever he thinks fit, and vary it whenever necessary. As Scaramouche before Molière, he will, without the help of others, reveal his true power, whether comical or tragic. There have always been from time immemorial certain 'grimaciers' of genius who could act without the text of others! The day the comedian refuses to interpret his work, the dramatist will simply starve. He will find himself faced with the alternative of interpreting his own plays, like Shakespeare or Molière."

TITLES IN TRANSLATION—Translators of books who modify the title of the original ought also to print that original upon their title-pages; much trouble in identifying a foreign work will then be saved, thinks a writer in *The Dial* (Chicago), who, however, is not insensible to the difficulties that titles often present to a writer seeking a translation. The difficulty was evidently not thought soluble in the case of "Les Misérables," whereas an "ignorance of the exact force of certain words" has resulted in "perverting" Ibsen's "Et Dukkehjem" into "the colorless phrase 'The Doll's House,'" instead of the correct form "A Doll Home." Foreigners as well as English evidently feel the difficulty, points out the writer. "Mr. Sinclair's 'The Jungle' might have been published in French as 'De Fourré,' but its actual appearance was made as "'Des Empoisonneurs de Chicago.'" The writer takes delight in picturing to himself "the foreigner racking his brain to convert into French or German such a title as Browning's 'Red Cotton Nightcap Country.'" He writes further:

"The older and more classical works of European literature have fared tolerably well in this matter of title-translation, mainly because their titles have offered no great difficulties. Dante, Cervantes, Goethe, Schiller, Heine, Molière, Rousseau, Manzoni—these have no cause to complain. Molière's 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme' has made trouble, and it is, of course, one of those titles which can not be translated; Goethe's 'Wahlverwandtschaften' might have made trouble, had not its translator hit upon 'Elective Affinities' as a happy equivalent. The idiomatic title presents a serious problem, and lucky indeed is the translator who finds in his own language a corresponding idiom of similar brevity. Freytag's 'Soll und Haben' is a typical illustration of this case, for as 'Debit and Credit' it retains in English its exact original meaning. 'Dame Care' for Herr Sudermann's 'Frau Sorge' and 'Ground Arms!' for Frau von Suttner's 'Die Waffen Nieder' also offer illustrations of felicitous idiom in translation. Another of Herr Sudermann's books, grimly entitled 'Es War,' confronts the translator with a delicate question. Does it mean 'the past is over and done,' or does it mean 'we are responsible for the past and can not escape the consequences of our deeds'? Our recent version of the book calls it 'The Undying Past,' deciding for the latter interpretation; but we are inclined to think that the former was the one the author meant to emphasize."

NEW NOTE IN AUSTRALIAN LITERATURE

BOTH in fiction and verse Australian literature is beginning to reflect a new life. The "weird melancholy" of the bush, says a writer from Sydney in *The Nation* (New York), "had spread like a pall over earlier Australian verse, because it was sung by defeated men in a country where man had still an unequal battle to wage with nature." A poet named George Essex Evans, we are told, has succeeded Brunton Stephens as the poet laureate of "Earth's mightiest isle," and with him as with others the pean instead of the elegy and threnody is the favorite measure, "raised by singers who are confident of themselves and proud of their country." Of Mr. Evans we read:

"In a finely touched 'Australian Symphony,' with 'undertones weird, mournful, strong,' he prophesies:

> Not as the songs of other lands
> Her song shall be,
> Where dim Her purple shore-line stands
> Above the sea!
> As erst she stood she stands alone;
> Her inspiration is her own.

He celebrates her historical events and her great days, her notable men and her 'women of the West' in the musical verse of one to whom rhythmical utterance is a necessity. We understand the place and functions of poets when we read such poems. They furnish their portion of the esthetic accompaniment without which the history of a country would be as incomplete as a symphony without counterpoint."

Australian fiction is changing like Australian poetry, we see it asserted, "and is finding in the life of its cities themes less melancholy than the bush had supplied." In a sense it is allied to American fiction, as the following shows:

"Almost every man has passed once at least through a critical period when his life neared or reached a tragic point, and is fit to be presented in esthetic form. So in 'Bubble Reputation,' by Alfred Buchanan, a collegian turned journalist skilfully blends a narrative that has the ring of autobiography with the story of the progress of the labor movement. Indigenous in substance, it is mimetic in form. Gertrude Atherton is widely read and intensely admired in Australia, and one of her books has had the honor of being publicly cited by a state attorney-general. 'Bubble Reputation' is one of the offspring of that passionate and realist tale, 'Patience Sparhawk and Her Times.' The general conduct of the story is similar in both; it works up to a like crisis, and many of the characters could be arranged in pairs. Most of those in the Australian novel are well-known figures in Sydney society and public life. The labor minister, who is meditating apostasy in order to become fashionable; the leader of the bar; the leader of the Opposition; the labor-leaders and their intrigues; the press and the editor; 'demonic' women, and the Sydney buck—are all skilfully drawn. The enchanting background of the Australian Corinth and its intoxicating nights, where the 'Hymn to Proserpine' is more in keeping than 'St. Agnes's Eve,' the Randwick racecourse and its fascinations, are so described as to be realized. It is perhaps the first Australian fiction where the new social variety called Australian life, in all its brightness and gaiety, has at last been vividly portrayed."

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CURRENT POETRY

For the Centenary of Garibaldi.

BY GEORGE MEREDITH.

We who have seen Italia in the throes,
Half risen but to be hurled to ground, and now,
Like a ripe field of wheat where once drove plow,
All bounteous as she is fair, we think of those

Who blew the breath of life into her frame:
Cavour, Mazzini, Garibaldi: Three:
Her Brain, her Soul, her Sword; and set her free
From ruinous discords, with one lustrous aim.

The set of torn Italia's glorious day
Was ever sunrise in each filial breast.
Of eagle beaks by righteousness unblest
They felt her pulsing body made the prey.

Wherefore they struck, and had to count their dead.
With bitter smile of resolution nerved
To try new issues, holding faith unswerved,
Promise they gathered from the rich blood shed.

In them Italia, visible to us then
As living, rose; for proof that huge brute Force
Has never been from celestial source,
And is the lord of cravens, not of men.

Now breaking-up the crust of temporal strife,
Who reads their acts enshrined in History sees
That tyrants were the Revolutionaries,
The Rebels men heart-vowed to hallowed life.

Pure as the Archangel's cleaving Darkness thro',
The Sword he sees, the keen unwearied Sword,
A single blade against a circling horde,
And aye for Freedom and the trampled few.

The cry of Liberty from dungeon cell,
From exile, was his God's command to smite.
As for a swim in sea he joined the fight,
With radiant face, full sure that he did well.

Behold a warrior dealing mortal strokes,
Whose nature was a child's: begirt by foes,
A wary trickster. and at warfare's close,
No gentler friend this leopard dashed with fox.

Down the long roll of History will run
The story of those deeds, and speed his race
Beneath defeat more hotly to embrace
The noble cause and trust to another sun.

And lo, that sun is in Italia's skies
This day, by grace of his good sword in part.
It beckons her to keep a warrior heart
For guard of beauty, all too sweet a prize.

Earth gave him: blessed be the Earth that gave.
Earth's Master crowned his honest work on earth;
Proudly Italia names his place of birth;
The bosom of Humanity his grave.

—*From The London Times.*

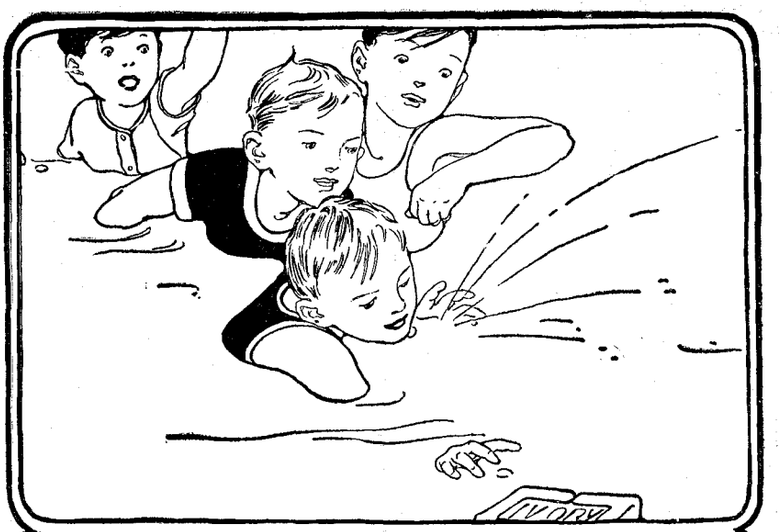
Scene in the Convent Garden.

BY RIDGELY TORRENCE.

This excerpt from the author's poetic drama presents Heloise surrounded by her nuns to whom she interprets the symbolism of the flowers:

HELOISE

I've only flowers for you, they're happier.
No visions, they're of air, take flowers instead.
(*She plucks a handful of flowers and shows them.*)
Here is Herb Robert,—Robin of the Wood
That sheds a rosebeam from a tower of gray—
He's the best comrade for a lonely heart.
And yellow star-grass that swims in a field
When autumn steals the summer's gold away.
And Cyclamen that tries to go from earth
And wins its colored feathers from the sky



Tommy wants to go swimming.
Let him go!
Give him a towel and a cake of Ivory Soap and let him go.
Thus will you achieve a double purpose—the boy will have his swim, which is good; and his bath, which is better.
For the bath, there is nothing quite so good as Ivory Soap. It is pure, it lathers freely, rinses easily and leaves the skin as smooth as satin.

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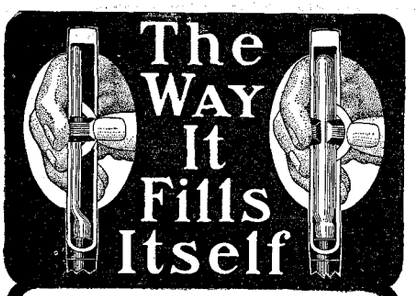

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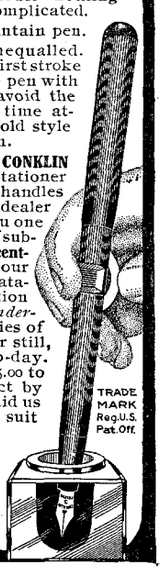

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(*She gives it to Monica.*)

MONICA

Oh, thank you, does it make a dream come true?

HELOISE

No flower does that. This gives a better dream.

CECILE

You know the flowers' names, come tell them all.
What's this? (*Holding up a flower.*)

HELOISE (*seating herself on the sundial with the nuns*)

Ah, now beware, that's St. John's Wort,
The fairy doorway, on midsummer night
After all's done, the mighty labors ended;
Counting Cecilia's prayers for a whole year,
Planting soft dreams for Monica to gather,
And with the points of moonbeams making combs
To lure this hair to be straight gold again.
(*Touching Teresa's hair.*)
Suddenly, swiftly, on the tick of dawn
The sleeping bee booms his faint goblin drum
Once, and the fairies are upon their way.
They do not go on some glad upward path,
But enter downward here.
(*Showing flower.*)
And as they go,
With hair-fine swords and bee-sting javelins drawn,
They thrust and cut and hew toward this warm world,
Striking the outward and sweet-seasoned air,
And so make sad retreat and disappear.
See, the poor petals are all hacked and stabbed,
By accident the fairy weapons did it.

—*From Abelard and Heloise, Charles Scribner's Sons* (New York).

San Francisco's New Mayor.—Dr. Edwin R. Taylor, the recently elected Mayor of San Francisco, has exhibited talents in a wide range of activities. He is a physician, a lawyer, a poet, a scholar. Besides being the Mayor, he holds the deanship of the Hastings Law School. He is also acting president of the Medical College and president of the San Francisco Public Library. An estimate of the new Mayor by William H. Langdon, District Attorney, is published in *The Examiner:*

Dr. Edward R. Taylor, who has been elected Mayor of this city, is the embodiment of integrity and civic decency. He is a man of high moral standing. In striving to find a Mayor to assume charge of the municipal government we made a diligent and conscientious search for a man who would inspire confidence at home and abroad. We had hoped that the selection of this candidate would rest with the people represented in a convention of the commercial and labor interests. Neither seemed willing to assume the responsibility and it was forced upon us.

The *Examiner* publishes also the following statement made by Mayor Taylor:

"My election to the position of Mayor of San Francisco came to me as a complete surprize. Mr. Langdon and Mr. Spreckels requested me to accept the position to-day, and that was the first intimation I had that I was being considered. After considerable hesitancy and reflection, I accepted because of my love for our city. I believe it my duty to accept, however inconvenient it may be to me. I believe that any man who has a thorough knowledge of municipal government and who is requested to accept the position should accept, no matter what sacrifice it may be to him.

"There are absolutely no strings on me, and I shall do my duty as my judgment dictates. There were no pledges extracted from me when Mr. Langdon received my reply. I would not have considered

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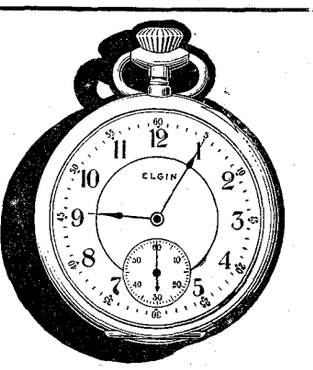

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accepting the election for a thousandth of a moment if I thought that any one expected or intended to dictate to me as to what policy I shall follow or what appointments I shall make."

The same publication drops into humorous vein in the following account of Dr. Taylor's career:

Dr. E. R. Taylor, a mildly poetic gentleman who wears his hair in ruffles, has been elected Mayor of San Francisco by the sixteen boodlers in the Board of Supervisors.

From a fiddler the city has ascended to a poet who writes in rhapsody of his soul:

Who is it dares disturb my rest
In this luxuriant poppy field;
Where languorous airs within my breast
All rare delights of music yield?

The good doctor-poet has now entered upon a field that is anything but poppies. His soul will be disturbed by the clamorous demands for jobs.

The dear doctor, who is also a lawyer, with his poetry prominently to the fore has an idea of appointing a poet for Chief of Police, and the contest is said to be very close between Joaquin Miller and Black Bart.

It is told of the new Mayor that he was born on September 24, 1838, in Springfield, Illinois, while Shakespeare was born a few uneventful years earlier in Stratford-on-Avon. He received his medical education in Kemper School, Boonville, Missouri, and the Muses all presided at his first clinic.

In 1862 Music, Heavenly Maid, wafted him to California, and three years later either Melpomene or Euphrosyne or somebody equally long and high created him a doctor of medicine. . . . . .

In 1872 he became a lawyer. The people and

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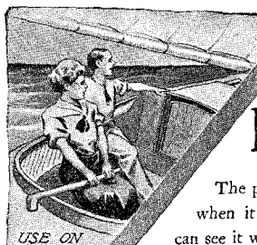

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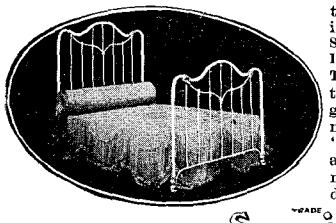

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Pegasus both smiled affably as he set his first brief in blank verse, and they have been smiling on his legal efforts ever since.

The soulful Mayor is dean of the Hastings College of Law and president of the Cooper Medical College, from which calm and sequestered retreats he was dragged forth by blushing Poesy and elected by Mike Coffey, Tom Lonergan, Pat McGushin, and the other poets of the Board of Supervisors.

The Jezebel of China.—Due to a recent attack of paralysis the Dowager Empress of China is still incapacitated physically; her mind, however, retains "not only its wonted subtlety, but the sprightliness" which she still puts into her much-admired elegies. As she has kept the official life of the nation highly ritualistic, her receptions are object-lessons in the etiquette of costume at the Chinese court. Tsi Hsu is now in her seventy-fourth year. Of her personal appearance and deportment a writer in *Current Literature* says:

The Dowager Empress is descended in unbroken succession from the founder of the oldest Manchu family known to genealogists. Her features were always characteristically Tatar. Her beauty is a tradition to-day, but authentic accounts of it show that in her youth the Empress Dowager was tall, black-haired, large-eyed, finely formed. Such traits made her available as a third-class wife for the son of heaven, a distinction she shared with eighty other women of about her own age. Tsi Hsu became the mother of a fine boy and thus earned promotion to the status of a more or less lawful wife. The reigning empress failed to present her lord with a son. His Majesty died, the son of Tsi Hsu was the only available heir, a regency undertook the government, and at last, by a flat defiance of tradition that set all Chinese experience at naught, Tsi Hsu herself undertook to rule the country.

She has done it ever since. She had married her meek little son to a meeker girl of twelve. But when her own power seemed assured, the source of all of it, her son, died suddenly. In the emergency she set up Kwang-Hsu, then three years old. Tsi Hsu had to snatch the tiny creature from his sleep and hurry with him into the council-chamber. . . . .

Every time the nominal sovereign outgrew his docility he was soundly spanked. To this very day, it is hinted, he is liable to corporal punishment whenever the state of her imperial Majesty's health warrants so much exertion. Indeed, the wife of the son of heaven is said to have been slapped into meekness by the Empress Dowager, whose authority both in and out of the domestic circle has always been based upon the theory that to spare the rod is to spoil the dynasty.

No one would take the Empress Dowager to be much over forty, in the opinion of that high authority on China, Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who insists, too, that the lady is much maligned by comparisons between her character and that of Semiramis. Tsi Hsu has always been extremely vain of the good looks to which her rise to power would seem originally to have been due. The cosmetical facilities of her palace to-day, as the Peking correspondent of the *Figaro* details them, afford an outlet for the beautifying energies of no less than nine young ladies of the imperial suite. Her Majesty is rouged every morning regularly after breakfast until her cheeks flame delicately against the creamy composition with which the rest of her face has been coated. A huge mirror is then rolled to the couch upon which the source of all power in China reclines. Tsi Hsu studies the effect of the labors of her young ladies so critically that it is said to be necessary occasionally to rouge her twice or thrice before the technic of the operation quite realizes the imperial ideal. The monotony is made less tedious by song, the narration of court gossip, and not infrequent application of her Majesty's rattan cane to sensitive surfaces.

The penciling of the eyebrows and eyelashes has had to be abandoned, if we may trust French sources of information, owing to the growing weakness of the old lady's sight. But the lips continue to be carmined. The slightly stubborn growth of hair on chin and upper lip is dealt with after the fashion of

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those Western artists who obliterate black eyes by the application of heavy paint. A wig of extreme lightness, notwithstanding the suggestion of weight conveyed by its crown of black hair, parted centrally, is adjusted to the cranium. The false teeth are nicely established in the appropriate place, one of the most trying achievements of the whole toilet, evidently, as the chronic swelling of her Majesty's lower jaw is rumored to be due to some painful experience with artificial dentition.

No attack of illness could be too severe to justify the slightest omission of cosmetical detail by the several ladies concerned with the Empress Dowager's toilet. Tho Tsi Hsu be so ill that her day must be spent in bed, she is rouged, penciled, and massaged on the flat of her back. She emerges from her toilet, we are confidently informed by the French daily just referred to, looking "perfectly natural." Her appearance, even in the severe stage of the recent paralytic spell, was that of the "blooming matron" in "an autumnal glory of enchanting womanhood." Our contemporary admits that to a critical Western eye, the complexion of Tsi Hsu would seem "greenish." But that coloration renders a feminine cuticle all the more seductive to the Manchu eye, Tsi Hsu being Manchu herself to the tips of her extremely long finger-nails. Her Majesty wears peculiarly contrived gloves in bed, not, as has been inferred, for the beautification of her supple, delicate hands, but for the preservation of that unparalleled length to which her finger-nails have attained. The nails will break at times, the phenomenon portending, in her Majesty's opinion, a calamity to the country. . .

Once the wig is adjusted and the Empress has passed into the hall of audience—not to be confused with the grand apartment in which the diplomatic corps is officially welcomed—the serious business of Tsi Hsu's day commences. It may be summed up in the word evasion. So dexterous has the aged woman become in the art to which her life has been given that it is a saying in some parts of Peking that she has ceased to live, but is evading death.

The Empress Dowager is now so bent by her recurring attacks of paralysis that she has quite forfeited the divinity of tallness, once hers. Were she not the absolute ruler of a great court she would be called very fat. Her double chin has been massaged in efforts at reduction so vain that the lives of her young ladies are miserable. The feet of Tsi Hsu were never bound in the peculiar Chinese fashion. She can walk with dignity, but not at all with ease. She imbibes tea inordinately. Age has made her miserly. Her diversion, apart from the exercise of her faculty for poetical composition, is the painting of fans. She expends infinite pains in the production of effects highly praised by the favored mortals to whom the fans are given. The highest mark of favor at the Chinese court, however, is the gift of one of the Empress Dowager's poems, written in hieroglyphics by her own hand. Romantic love, the practise of filial piety, and perseverance in acts of virtue afford the happiest themes to the imperial muse. Great significance is attached to the recent bestowal upon a son of Prince Ching of an unusually long poetical piece. Tsi Hsu's masterpiece of verse is now possest by the Hanlin College at Peking, the Harvard of the empire, whither more than one mandarin repairs to refresh his memory with the effusion. It is highly didactic on the subject of unselfishness. Her Majesty spent eight years upon the effort.

Years of study have made her Majesty such a perfect mistress of the language of her educated subjects that her conversation is the model upon which the stylists of the court circle form themselves. Her rhetoric accords strictly with the nicest canons of the most correct taste. She never opens her mouth, we are told, unless she has framed in her mind beforehand the whole sentence she is about to utter. The well-informed in these matters affect to discern a significance in the order of words used by an educated Chinaman that would be meaningless to the unlettered. Chinese conversation in the Peking court circle is the very esotericism of talk, the accentuation of the syllable, as much as the meaning of the syllable itself, determining what is to be said, and what it shall signify after it is said. There is an etiquette of attitude in this mysterious matter likewise. Simply to listen to Tsi Hsu, therefore, is to the literati to enjoy the greatest intellectual treat their world affords. She may be said to cease, for the time being, to speak in the character of Empress Dowager, and to become the first citizen in a republic of letters so finely governed that no Western mind can make head or tail of it. This is the great secret of her Majesty's sway over her cultured countrymen.

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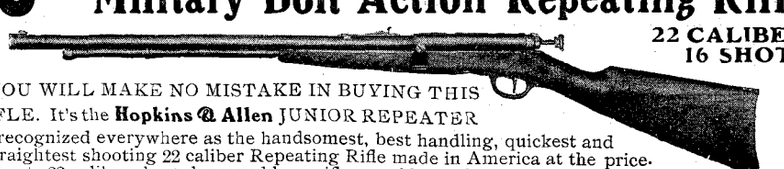

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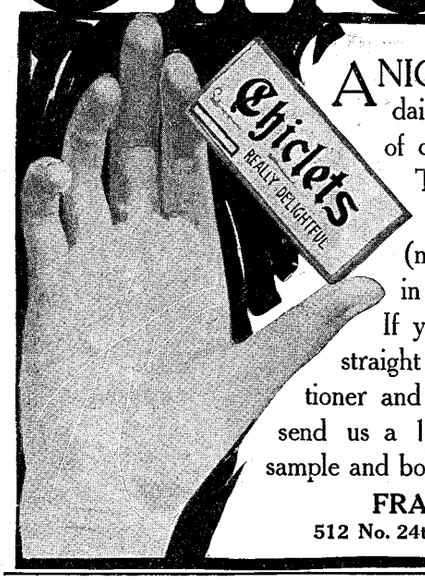

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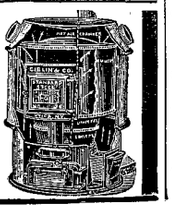

How Pinero Writes Plays.—In an interview with Arthur Wing Pinero by Bram Stoker, the dramatist was asked how he set about writing a play. To Pinero the theme and its working out require a different setting: he starts the theme in the "eager, strenuous, pulsating life" of the city; but after the general scheme has taken cohesive shape, he goes away somewhere in order to work without interruption. If one is constantly being reminded of one's personality, it is likely to interfere in the work which is necessarily impersonal, since a playwright is merely the mouthpiece of various characters. Mr. Pinero finds that three or four hours a day is quite as long as the mind can resist becoming rebellious to details—and a play is all details

The following description by Mr. Stoker of the English dramatist is published in the New York *World*:

His head and face are both peculiar and striking. One could never fail to recognize him in the flesh, having once seen his portrait. He is extremely bald, so that there is no mistaking his craniological peculiarities. A head something like an enormous egg. A masterful face whose main characteristics are of insight, astuteness, and above all of subtlety. His forehead falls back over an enormous frontal sinus, that ridge of bone above the eyebrows which phrenologists take to mean a "power of distinguishing slight differences"; which being applied to use becomes practically knowledge of character. His eyebrows are wide and thick and strong, indeed of such size and manner as to become a necessary part of caricature and even of the delineation of exact character.

In his talk with Mr. Stoker, Pinero criticized the usual precepts given to playwrights as follows:

"Speaking to any young writer for the stage, I would caution him against composing what is called a 'rough draft' of the play first, and holding himself bound by it. An elaborate scenario is carpenter's work and belongs to a lower form of composition."

"But is there no received mechanism or formality of thought or method in play-writing?" I asked in order to get him to talk on, not to challenge his statement.

"With every play I write I have to learn afresh the art of play-writing!"

"Indeed! Are there, then, no binding principles in this art?"

"There are binding principles, but there are no binding methods. It is the method that I have always to learn afresh!"

"Why? Does each subject regulate its own treatment?"

"Just as in real life no two lives are exactly the same and can not be recorded in exactly the same way, so in fiction; stories of different people, different events, can not be told with efficacy on a similar plan."

"Am I to take it, then, that there are no sharp edges at the bounds of dramatic art?"

"There are no bounds. Except, of course, those to suit the demands of the special case. There are properly no bounds of art at all. And to force the adoption of settled formula would be fatal."

He went to one of the book-cases and took down a quarto volume bound in white vellum. Turning the pages over rapidly, he began to read:

"'I don't want to be oracular, but do remember the immutable law of variety. Nature seldom condescends to replicas. You may roam the whole world, as I have, and you won't discover two noses that are absolutely a match. . . . How much more striking is the diversity when you get under the skin, when you touch disposition, mood, talent!'"

"What is that from?" I asked.

"That is the way I tried to put my idea on the subject in 'His House in Order.' . . .

"There are lots of rules, but most of them can be classed under one head."

"And that?"

"Logic. I am a thorough believer in logic. There is no art without it. The groundwork of a play, as well as of its character, must be logic.

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Cause—effect! Cause—effect! The pendulum swings between the two. Two of the most substantial parts of the fabric which go to make up a fine play are logic and intuition. Without the first you can't construct a play. Without the second you can't write it!"

"You spoke of the pendulum swinging between cause and effect, Does it swing dramatically in any other way—for instance, between comedy or pathos and tragedy, or pathos and commonplace, or character and hard fact?"

"Not as a method, but only if situation calls for it. There are very often occasions when such contrasts are the perfection of good art and are most effective when they present themselves. But to drag them in is vile. A self-conscious artist is no artist at all!"

"Before we part I want you to say, if you don't mind, what you think of the progress of American art."

"I say with the greatest pleasure, and quite freely and sincerely, that dramatic art in America is advancing by leaps and bounds.

"The audiences? Oh, to my mind the American audience is the most intelligent in the English-speaking world. I love America and Americans. This I say in spite of the fact that I have received from them at times, as I believe, some injustice. Yes, the change in America is what is going on all over the world; the change from classic and romantic drama to naturalism."

"And what is your opinion as to continuous advance?"

"There is no such thing as continuous advance. You must go back occasionally. When a man wants to take a second plunge into the water he has to get out and remount the plunge-board."

"How do you think the new school will be affected by the National Répertoire Theater, that we hear of?"

"I hail it with delight; I only hope the news is true. If its aims and methods justify what we are told it will render a service to not only American home-grown drama, but to British, also. In fact, all drama will benefit. It will help, in my view, to show that there is already in existence a very fine English drama—that is, an English-speaking drama."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Poser.—LITTLE GIRL (to complete stranger)—"Please, sir, am I out an hour yet?"—*Punch.*

Instructions Needed.—Everybody knows one or more of those conscientious egoists who can not rid themselves of the idea that no one can be trusted to carry out the simplest details of routine work without their personal supervision.

It was one of these men who sailed for England leaving in his brother's care a parrot of which he was very fond. All the way across the Atlantic he worried about the bird, and no sooner had he landed at Southampton than he rushed over this cablegram to his brother:

"Be sure and feed parrot."

And the brother cabled back:

"Have fed him, but he's hungry again. What shall I do next?"—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Not Even the Clock.—Two ladies were being shown through the State Hospital for the Insane. As they entered a ward, one turned to the other and said, "I wonder if that clock is right?"

An inmate standing near overheard her and instantly replied:

"Great Scott, no! It wouldn't be here if it was!"—*Lippincott's.*

Why Should He?—Saint-Saëns, the French composer, during his visit to Chicago made a brief address on America at a dinner-party. "The American business spirit," he said in the course of this address, "is an excellent thing. To it, undoubtedly, America's unexampled prosperity is due. But I think that this spirit is sometimes carried too far. For instance, in a hotel barber-shop yesterday I asked the barber if he had ever heard a certain celebrated pianist. 'No, sir,' he replied emphatically. 'These pianists never patronize me and so I never patronize them.'"—*Argonaut.*

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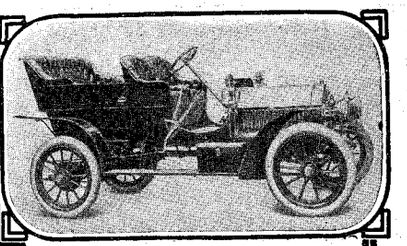

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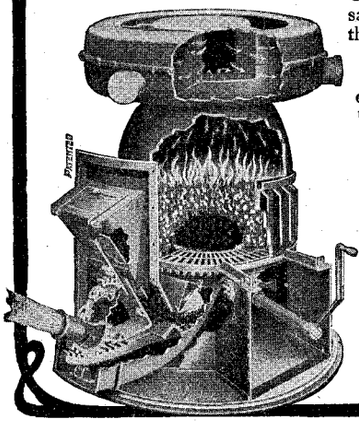

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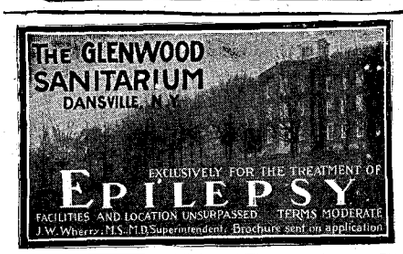
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Rustic Curiosity.—"You must write me lots of postal-cards while I am away for the summer," said one young woman.

"Why postal-cards?" inquired the other.

"Oh, to make it more pleasant and sociable. The postmaster takes an interest in you and everybody is willing to go after your mail if you have plenty of postal-cards in it."—*Washington Star.*

Modest Tommy.

The camel has nine stomachs—
I heard it at the Zoo.
Now, wouldn't I be happy
If I had only two!

Oh, yes, I'd brim with gladness
And call my life a dream,
With one for just roast turkey
And one for just ice-cream.

—*Puck.*

A Specialist.—MISTRESS—"Bridget, have you cemented the handle onto the water-jug which you dropt yesterday?"

BRIDGET—"I started to, Mum, but I dropt the cement-bottle."—*Punch.*

His Dilemma.—"O Tommy! you're too old to cry."

"Yes; an' I'm too y-y-young ter have w-wot I'm cryin' fer."—*Judge.*

Right-O!

If your wife keeps you puzzled and guessing,
And, instead of a comfort and blessing,
Proves a grievance, don't frown,
But buy her a gown—
The grievance, no doubt, needs re-dressing.
—*Harper's Weekly.*

Comforting.—A lady who had recently moved to the suburbs was very fond of her first brood of chickens. Going out one afternoon, she left the household in charge of her eight-year-old boy. Before her return a thunder-storm came up. The youngster forgot the chicks during the storm, and was dismayed, after it passed, to find that half of them had been drowned. Tho fearing the wrath to come, he thought best to make a clean breast of the calamity, rather than leave it to be discovered.

"Mama," he said, contritely, when his mother had returned—"Mama, six of the chickens are dead."

"Dead!" cried his mother. "Six! How did they die?"

The boy saw his chance.

"I think—I think they died happy," he said.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Stinging Retort.—A gentleman purchased at the post-office a large quantity of stamped envelops, newspaper wrappers, and other postal requisites.

Finding them somewhat difficult to carry, he asked one of the counter clerks if he could supply him with a small quantity of string.

"We are not permitted by the department to supply string," was the reply.

"Then give me a bit of red tape," was the sarcastic retort.

The string was supplied.—*Sketch.*

CURRENT EVENTS

July 19.—A crowd of five thousand Koreans is beaten back from the palace gates, where it went to present a petition to the Emperor; the imperial seal is transferred to the Crown Prince; the Japanese post forces at all points of danger in Seoul.

At The Hague, General Porter speaks in opposition to a British motion regarding the capture of vessels furnishing provisions to belligerents.

A member of the Pope's household tells of a miracle at the Vatican in which the Virgin appeared in a vision to the Pontiff, signifying approval of the recent syllabus.

A Persian parliamentary committee refuses to submit to vote the proposals of the German Bank at Teheran.

July 20.—Mobs in Seoul burn the house of the

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Korean Ministers, finally being repulsed by the Japanese troops; rifle-firing continues during the afternoon; the Japanese forces are said to be inadequate to cope with the situation.

July 21.—The *Kaiser Wilhelm II.* while being coaled at Bremerhaven keels over on the bottom owing to the inrush of hundreds of tons of water through her coal ports.

General Delacroix is chosen to succeed General Hagron as commander-in-chief of the French Army.

July 22.—Karl Hau is sentenced to death for the murder of his mother-in-law, Frau Molitor; he receives his sentence calmly; the verdict is not well received by the crowds in the streets, and troops disperse the mobs.

A student and a girl are arrested in St. Petersburg, having in their possession plans of the imperial palaces and of fortresses; the police believe they have discovered another plot to kill the Emperor.

July 23.—Only 72 hours are allowed between indictment and execution by the new procedure of the Russian military courts.

Registration figures for voters for the new Douma show extreme popular indifference.

Belgians begin fêtes at Bruges to celebrate the opening of the new canal to the sea.

July 24.—Korea comes under practically complete control of Japan by the signing of the new agreement at Seoul. All legislation and administration is made subject to the approval of the Resident-General.

The United States cruisers which have been visiting Brest sail for home, receiving a hearty send-off from the Japanese war-ships in the bay.

July 25.—King Leopold of Belgium virtually loses his fight over the Kongo Free State, and the African State will soon become a colony of Belgium instead of a dependency of the King.

A movement is started in Spain to change the epitaph on Columbus's tomb, which shows hostility to America.

Domestic.

July 19.—Terms of settlement are agreed upon by the telegraphers of San Francisco and they will return to work at the old scale of wages, pending arbitration of their grievances.

Yale University invites Ruy Barbosa, the Brazilian scholar, to deliver the course of Dodge lectures next spring, marking closer educational relations with South America.

It is announced in New York that Mrs. Russell Sage has given $125,000 to the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Women.

The naval inquiry board decides that the accident on the battle-ship *Georgia* was caused by a "delayed flareback."

The Southern Railway Company is fined $30,000 in the State court at Raleigh, N. C., for charging more than 2¼ cents a mile for passenger transportation.

July 20.—New York officials announce a plan to open a new channel that will mean a saving of five miles to vessels entering the harbor.

Prof. Percival Lowell notified Harvard Observatory officials of the success of his efforts to photograph the Martian double canal.

United States Judge Pritchard, at Asheville, N. C., declares the penalty clause in the State rate law void and releases the railway agents sentenced to the chain-gang by the State courts.

At least 100 persons perish off the Californian coast when the steamship *Columbia*, carrying 249 passengers and crew, is rammed and sunk by the steam lumber-schooner *San Pedro*.

July 21.—Filipino students at the Cornell University summer school declare that their fellow countrymen at home would welcome a Japanese invasion.

July 22.—Jesse D. Frost assumes the wardenship of Sing Sing prison with the idea that many reforms will have to be effected.

Target records with Whitehead torpedoes are broken by the submarine boats *Octopus* and *Cuttlefish* at Newport, R. I.

July 23.—Mrs. Russell Sage sends her check for $100,000 to Chancellor Day as a gift to the Teachers' College of Syracuse University.

July 25.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Ayres is placed on the retired list by the President.

Police Commissioner Bingham admits his inability to cope with the present wave of crime in New York City and demands 1,400 more policemen.

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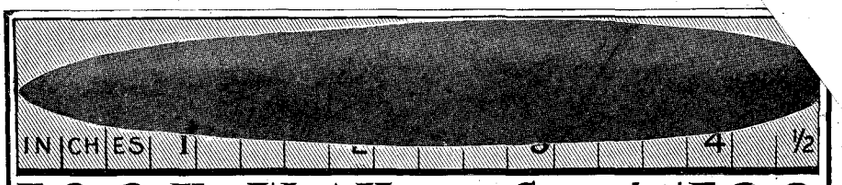

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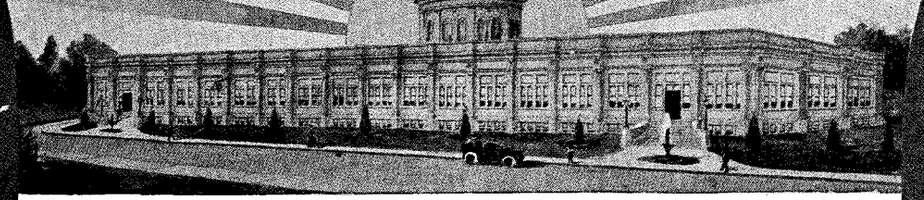

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